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24 JUNE 1982

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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1266

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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24 June 1982

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PASTUKHOV REPORT TO 19TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

PM040717 Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 82 pp 3-8

[Apparent text of report delivered by B. N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at 18 May morning session of 19th Komsomol Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses: "The Komsomol Central Committee Report and the Tasks of the Lenin Komsomol in Forming a Generation of Politically Active People Who Know Their Job, Love Labor and Know How To Work and Are Always Ready To Defend Their Motherland"--passages between slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades:

The entire life of our Komsomol and its glorious history from the first revolutionary battles to today's achievements in the struggle for communism are illuminated by the party's Leninist attention and its exacting, wise leadership.

We are beginning our work uplifted by the inspiring speech of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Its every word is permeated by the party's love and concern for the young generation, faith in the Komsomol's strength and hope that Soviet young people will devoutly preserve and augment that priceless possession--the world's first state of victorious socialism, a society which is building communism. (applause)

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech and the CPSU Central Committee message of greetings to the 19th Komsomol Congress are documents of tremendous mobilizing force which will promote still more active participation by millions of young men and women in work for the practical implementation of the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. This is a combat program of activity for the Lenin Komsomol and a fatherly admonishment to the young people of the eighties.

In the red star city of Moscow, under the vaults of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, where the most daring plans for communist creation are born, at this solemn hour the thoughts and feelings of the 19th Komsomol Congress

delegates, all Komsomol members and all Soviet young people are merged in united words of gratitude and thanks to our beloved Communist Party and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The party--the mind, honor and conscience of our era--is leading the Soviet people from victory to victory. And whatever steep heights may rise up before us, whatever difficulties we may have to overcome, the Komsomol is always with the party in everything--its true son, reliable helper and combat reserve. (prolonged applause)

"Communists are really the unbending core of our society," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. That is what Komsomol members and Soviet young people know communists to be like--unbending, aspiring to a lofty goal, ardent patriots, consistent internationalists, giving themselves to the struggle for the people's happiness.

Your own career, dear Leonid Ilich, is a vivid example of selfless service to the cause of the communists renewal of the world. The roads of your life have always coincided with the people's destiny, the fatherland's destiny. A Komsomol member and a communist, you began your career as a worker, you learned the difficult labor of a peasant, you experienced to the full the burden of war, you became a Bolshevik with Leninist tempering, a true continuer of Lenin's immortal cause.

From Leninist communists, from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the Komsomol learns to fight and to win. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Today, addressing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding politician and statesman of today, ardent fighter for peace and communism and remarkable, wise teacher of young people, Komsomol members and young men and women say: "Thank you, dear Leonid Ilich, for Soviet people's peace and happiness! Thank you for your fatherly concern for the young generation, for the happiness of learning from you revolutionary ardor, Bolshevik, unbending staunchness, ardent patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism!" (tumultuous applause)

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you good health and inexhaustible energy. May all your dreams of peace, of the working people's happiness, come true and may your courageous communist's heart beat tirelessly for the sake of our great motherland, for the sake of the triumph of communism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

/Komsomol members and Soviet young people unanimously approve and warmly and undividedly support our party's domestic and foreign policy and the fruitful activity of its combat staff--the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!/
(tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The Komsomol will struggle indefatigably and selflessly to fulfill the tasks set in the CPSU Central Committee's message of greetings to our congress and put forward by L. I. Brezhnev.

We know that these tasks are not easy, they will require the greatest intensity of effort, organization and discipline. But the Komsomol, educated by the party, has never sought the easy way. Its slogan is always onward, always into the line of fire, through difficulties to victory, and nowhere else! After all, we are led in the fight for communism by Lenin's party, by you, dear Leonid Ilich; you lead us along Lenin's course! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades: The Lenin Komsomol has come to its 19th congress ideologically and organizationally strengthened and enriched by new experience. The forms and methods of communist education and the labor, ideological, political and moral tempering of young people have improved. A tremendous influence was exerted on this process by the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The celebration of the Komsomol's 60th anniversary and the presentation of the CPSU Central Committee's commemorative Red Banner to the Komsomol were vivid and unforgettable.

The main event in the period under review--an event of historic significance--was the 26th CPSU Congress. In a Leninist, profound, comprehensive way the congress examined the urgent economic and sociopolitical problems of developed socialism and analyzed the processes of formation of the new person. The historic peace program for the eighties was elaborated and has won the peoples' support.

/The 26th CPSU Congress decisions are Leninism in action. They are of tremendous significance for the further development of Soviet society and have aroused a broad response throughout the world./

The 26th CPSU Congress devoted great attention to the problems of communist education of children and young people and the Lenin Komsomol's affairs. L. I. Brezhnev's high, searching assessment of the Komsomol's activity inspires us and makes us assess what we have done in a principled, exacting, critical way. We cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved or tolerate shortcomings. "It is no secret that in certain young people," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, "being educated and well-informed can sometimes coexist with political naivety, while professional training can coexist with an insufficiently responsible attitude toward labor. This is largely the result of shortcomings in the Komsomol."

The party draws our attention to the profound, vital questions of work with young people and demands an improvement in the education of the young generation. And the Komsomol will still more persistently and purposefully prepare young people for life and for the struggle, increase their labor activeness, strengthen their ideological and moral tempering, improve the harmonious spiritual and physical development of young men and women and the content and style of Komsomol work, establish a lively, creative atmosphere in every Komsomol organization, make its own contribution to the struggle for peace and strengthen the ranks of young internationalists.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said today that the 26th CPSU Congress decisions require great energy and a constant intensity of effort from young people. Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and you, Comrade Leonid Ilich, that we will do everything to ensure that the more than 41 million strong army of the Komsomol displays the staunchest, firmest heroism in mass day-to-day work and that every sector where there are Komsomol members becomes the front line in the struggle to implement the tasks set by the party. (prolonged applause).

I. Working Better, Working More Efficiently. Inculcating a Communist Attitude to Labor in Young People

Comrades: The growth of the socialist motherland's economic and spiritual wealth and defense might and the improvement of the Soviet people's well-being are the impressive results of the heroic labor and creativity of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and every working person of the multinational land of the soviets. Komsomol members and young people make their contribution to the development of the economy.

/More than half of all Komsomol members now work in the national economy./ And for each of them a special meaning is attached to Lenin's precept that on joining the Komsomol a young person takes on the "task of helping the party to build communism and helping the entire young generation to create a communist society."

Young people's attitude to labor is an indicator of their political awareness, moral maturity and citizenship. It is on the front lines of the 5-year plan that the country's young people grow up and the Komsomol's labor glory is strengthened.

Developing Socialist Competition. Fighting To Improve Labor Productivity, the Quality of Output and Scientific and Technical Progress

The 26th CPSU Congress defined the transfer of the economy onto an intensive path of development as the main direction in increasing the efficiency and improving the quality of all work. A lively response was aroused in young people's hearts by the party slogan: work better, work more efficiently, double and treble our creative efforts. Millions of young men and women are taking part in the competition to successfully fulfill plan targets for the second year and for the 5-year plan as a whole. The patriotic movement /"shock labor, knowledge, initiative and creativity from young people for the 11th Five-Year Plan!"/ is spreading.

Moscow's leading collectives initiated the competition which has been launched in the country under the slogan "60 shock labor weeks until the 60th anniversary of the USSR!" The capital's Komsomol committees are striving to ensure that every worker or specialist takes a step forward every day and achieves new success in his work. This is the aim of personal and team comprehensive plans for improving the efficiency and quality of labor. Young Muscovites are making a worthy contribution to transforming the capital into a model communist city.

The special concern of young Leningraders is to increase the volume of output while reducing the number of workers. More than 180,000 young men and women went over to the method of operating more than one machine tool last year. That is the result of improving professional skills, introducing the latest achievements of science and technology into production and mastering allied professions.

The traditions of Stkahanovite labor are being successfully developed by Ukrainian Komsomol organizations. Here Komsomol committees persistently strive to ensure that all young working people achieve the frontrunners' labor productivity and take up the best experience.

Everywhere the vast expanses of the Soviet motherland are pulsing with selfless shock work. And everywhere Komsomol members, young men and women, are alongside the communists. Some 2 million young guards of labor and 40,000 Komsomol and youth collectives, competing in honor of the 19th Komsomol Congress, have already fulfilled the targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan!

/It is the task of Komsomol committees to strive to ensure that socialist competition is strengthened at every plant, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, on every construction site, and that it actively influences the education of young working people./ It is important for every young production worker to stubbornly master the experience of frontrunners and innovators and for their achievements to become the Komsomol norm.

The educational force and effectiveness of competition are increased when it is based on accurate calculations and effective organizational and technical measures, when socialist pledges are not "passed down from above," but the person himself rises to the pledges, when they are the result of duty and skill. Komsomol organizations must participate more actively in introducing counterplans, seek collective discussion and defense of pledges, monitor their fulfillment, organize engineering support for workers' initiatives and stimulate the growth of competition participants' professional skills.

Competition is a living, creative matter and it is the opposite of formalism. Nonetheless, formalism is still encountered. In the Komsomol committees of the Cheboksary tractor plant, the Ulyanovsk truck plant, the Smolenskaya AES construction site and a number of others, welters of paper are substituted for real labor rivalry.

It is a law of competition that once your word is given, you keep it. But of the young workers who, for instance, adopted a pledge to introduce a rationalizing proposal, only one in three have kept their words. Only one in four of those taking part in the struggle for high product quality are producing top quality articles.

/Publicity, comparability of competition results and the opportunity to imitate the best experience are of particular significance for young production workers./ It is an important task of Komsomol organizations to

skillfully support the frontrunners and show reserves to the laggards. For young men and women who have recently entered production a system of summing up competition results is needed which takes account not only of the level of achievements, but also of the dynamics of their professional growth.

It is important to make more active use of all forms of disseminating and imitating the best experience among young people: professional skill contests, public reviews of production reserves, schools of leading experience.

In 5 years more than 1,500 leaders of Komsomol youth construction teams have scaled the heights of skill and labor organization at Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolay Anatolyevich Zlobin's All-Union School. That is another 1,500 followers and propagandists of the team contract method and well trained educators of young people. (applause) The schools of leading experience led by the celebrated miner G. N. Gitalov and others are wide open for young men and women. But not only masters famous throughout the country head such schools. Sergey Tarazanov is only 26, but his school is already running at Atomash. A graduate of the city vocational and technical school, he was one of the first to master a complex operation in manufacturing nuclear reactors and now teaches this to his comrades. There must be more of these workers' academies in all sectors of the national economy. Here we count on the assistance of trade unions, ministries and departments. Komsomol committees must adopt a more active position in spreading leading experience.

/The significance of collective forms of labor organization for young people is inestimable./ There are more than 600,000 Komsomol youth production collectives in the national economy today. Of course, merely formally bringing young workers together in a team or a Komsomol youth collective is not much use. The collective grows strong when it aims for the resolution of urgent tasks put forward by production and by scientific and technical progress, when it is united by the idea of introducing new, leading methods. It is the task of Komsomol committees to ensure that the number of Komsomol youth collectives increases in all the crucial sectors of production. Comprehensive teams working to a single contract must be set up more actively. In such teams there are significant savings of time, manpower and material resources, discipline is stronger and new worker recruits learn their skills more rapidly. They are a real school of education and of the development of management habits and creative initiative.

/It is extremely important that there are always experienced cadre workers--the young people's mentors--alongside young production workers./ Some 3 million worker teachers are passing on their labor skill and rich experience of life to young men and women. We thank them for the generosity of their hearts, for training the young recruits as innovators and real citizens of their country--not as a duty, but because they want to. (applause) The mentors' movement must be developed still more widely in all sectors of production, in science, culture and art, in the health care system and the people's education--in a word, wherever young people work, learn and acquire ideological and moral tempering.

Working better and more efficiently means /also improving the quality of the articles produced/. In the last 4 years the number of types of industrial output awarded the State Seal of Quality has increased by more than 36,000. Komsomol members acted as patrons for one-third of these articles. Latvian Komsomol organizations are participating actively in introducing a republican comprehensive quality control system. More than half of the young men and women there work on the basis of self-monitoring. Every second youth team has the title of "Excellent Quality Collective."

However, many Komsomol committees are still not sufficiently practical and persistent in this work. At the Leninakan Sewn Goods Production Association, Kostroma's Tekstil'mash Plant, the Zaporozh'ye Kommunar Truck Plant and other enterprises a considerable proportion of output still shows defects, yet Komsomol organizations tolerate this. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of patronage over the production of output which is up to the standard of the best Soviet and world models, to strive for more efficient work by integral-process teams and excellent quality staffs and posts and to develop collaboration among Komsomol organizations on the "workers' relay" principle.

/Labor productivity is decisive in the struggle for high efficiency in the national economy. Komsomol members and young people must participate more actively in introducing new, leading methods./ For instance, it is an urgent problem to eliminate manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor. Putting this labor onto the shoulders of machines and machinery means making labor not only more productive, but more meaningful, interesting and creative. Komsomol organizations must find out where to apply their efforts to resolve this task.

An effective trend in automation and mechanization is the wide introduction of industrial robots and automatic manipulators. Participation in their development and assimilation offers broad scope for creativity and research by young rationalizers and inventors in various sectors of the national economy.

The 26th CPSU Congress set the task of bringing all sectors of the national economy up to the forefront of science and technology. /Komsomol organizations are called upon to participate still more actively in accelerating scientific and technical progress and integrating science and production./

Comprehensive creative youth collectives are an effective form of utilizing the energy and creative daring of young scientists, specialists and production workers. Their efforts are aimed at resolving the most important scientific, technical and production problems. There are more than 12,000 such collectives in the country today. In Gorkovskaya Oblast alone the savings from the introduction of their developments totaled more than R20 million over 3 years.

Some 50 years ago some young enthusiasts organized a club called GIRD--"Group for the Study of Jet Propulsion" In those years the country was short of tractors, vehicles and machine tools--essentials--but the young people's

creative thought surged ahead without restraint, toward seemingly inaccessible realms of science. The group's name was jocularly said to stand for: "Group of Engineers Working for Nothing" [Russian initials: GIRD]. For nothing in the sense of without pay, but some people added ironically that it meant without results too. Time passed. The enthusiasts' labor, research and daring had echoes in the victorious thunder of the space age. Every schoolboy knows that the space age was brought closer by the outstanding scientists S. P. Korolev, F. A. Tsander and others who began their careers in GIRD.

The baton of scientific daring is being handed on. A creative collective of young physicists and Lenin Komsomol prizewinners from Moscow and Tomsk have developed a pulse generator. Its capacity in short pulses is greater than the capacity of the Krasnoyarsk GES. The generator has wide, tempting prospects.

We are confident that talented new scientists and engineers will emerge in creative collectives and bring our motherland glory. (applause)

The main highways of scientific and technical progress are today associated with the elaboration of 170 state comprehensive scientific and technical programs. Komsomol organizations and councils of young scientists and specialists must join energetically and practically in their implementation.

/Various categories of young people must be involved more actively in scientific and technical creativity/, which now involves more than 21 million people. The result of their quest in the first year of the 5-year plan was R1.5 billion--that is, one-fourth of the country's entire rationalization fund. Our young people's tremendous creative potential is convincingly demonstrated by the all-union exhibition of young people's scientific and technical creativity, now in progress at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements. But young people's contribution to scientific and technical progress could be even weightier if every useful proposal were introduced into production without fail. To achieve this is the main aim of operation "introduction."

More Komsomol attention is needed in the sphere of management work, in which hundreds of thousands of young people are employed. Success depends on the computer operator, the clerk, the technical secretary, the typist and employees in other categories. It is necessary to increase their sense of responsibility and executive discipline and to involve Komsomol organizations more actively.

Active Participation in Implementing the Food Program

Comrades: The party, consistently implementing a Leninist agrarian policy, is seeking a steady upsurge in agriculture. New evidence of its concern for the people's well-being is provided by the elaboration--on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative--of the food program. It is based on a high growth rate in agricultural production, above all in production of grain, meat, milk and other products.

One of the main components of our state's might and its invaluable treasure has been and remains grain. Kazakhstan's young grain growers are confidently taking over from the first virgin land workers. The training of worthy farming recruits, the creation of new Komsomol youth collectives, the organization of militant socialist competition, the wide introduction of leading experience--these are the foundations of success by Komsomol organizations in the battle for the Kazakhstan billions [of poods of grain] which have become the workers' norm in the republic.

L. I. Brezhnev has given a high assessment of the deeds of Komsomol members and young people in Uzbekistan, who have taken on care for the cornfields. In 9 years of patronage the production of "amber grain" has increased nearly fivefold! Every sixth youth collective obtains 100 quintals or more corn per hectare, while in the team led by Kumri Khasanova, winner of a Lenin Komsomol prize, every hectare yields an average of 145 quintals of grain. Komsomol organizations also contribute to the steady growth of cotton production.

Komsomol members, young men and women are participating actively in the cultivation of grain and industrial crops, vegetables and fruit in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Estonia, Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy krays, Bashkiria, Orenburgskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts and other oblasts. In Moldavia industrial techniques for cultivating agricultural crops have been mastered by all youth teams, which produce half of the corn, sugar beets and sunflowers.

/It is the duty of Komsomol members and young rural workers to display untiring concern for soil fertility, the application of chemicals and land reclamation, to more actively introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress and scientifically substantiated farming systems and to cultivate stable harvests in all weather conditions.

The central figure in the countryside is the machine operator/. About 3 million young men and women mastered machine operating specialities and improved their skills just in the course of the all-union review of technical training in 1980-1981. But in a number of regions there is an acute shortage of machine operator cadres. The number of Komsomol member machine operators is falling in Kaluzhskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts and certain others.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan all young rural workers must be taught the mass agricultural professions. The countryside now needs not just tractor and combine operators, but real masters of farming--people with profound, comprehensive knowledge. The standard of farming is the standard of the person working on the land.

It is necessary to cultivate in young machine operators a careful attitude toward machinery and to involve young men and women in building and equipping machine yards, garages, awnings and sites for storing it. In Kirovogradskaya Oblast, for instance, thanks to skillful operation of tractors, their length of service has been extended by an average of 2 years!

/In the thick of rural affairs are young specialists/ who have recently graduated from agricultural VUZes and technical schools. In recent years their numbers have increased perceptibly in the countryside. It is important for their knowledge, energy and creative impulse to receive support and extensive application in the fields and livestock units.

When Aleksey Volosevich, a graduate of the Velikiye Luki Agricultural Institute, became head of the Krasnoye Znamya Kolkhoz in Pskovskaya Oblast, the farm's indicators were below average. Now they obtain as much milk here from 600 cows as a neighboring farm does from a herd nearly twice as big. The kolkhoz has the smallest sowing area in the rayon, yet its gross grain yield is the biggest. The yield of grain crops is nearly 30 quintals per hectare. And this is in nonchernozem conditions!

/The shock front in the countryside is livestock raising./ In the period since the 18th Komsomol Congress more than 500,000 young men and women have been sent into this sector on the basis of a public appeal. A notable contribution is made to the development of livestock raising by the Komsomol organizations of Kirgizia, Kalmykia, Moskovskaya, Kiyevskaya, Kirovskaya, Kostromskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Taldy-Kurganskays and Cherkasskaya oblasts and other oblasts. But the number of Komsomol-member stockmen in the country as a whole is increasing only slowly.

Not all Komsomol organizations display the necessary persistence and practicality in improving work at every livestock unit and complex. Insufficient concern for working and living conditions and organization leads to a high cadre turnover. Komsomol committees in Belgorodskaya Oblast have sent an impressive detachment of volunteers into livestock raising--more than 2,500 people--but the number of young people in the sector has not only failed to rise, it has fallen by nearly 1,000. The number of Komsomol members has fallen at livestock units in Lipetskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Vinnitskaya, Uralskaya and Ternopolskaya oblasts.

Increasing fodder production is a vital question. Following the example of Komsomol organizations in Belorussia, the Kuban and Saratovskaya and other oblasts, more active patronage should be adopted over the cultivation of fodder crops and shock detachments, teams and units for fodder procurement should be set up. Making livestock raising a shock front for young people means doing shock work in every section of the sector, improving the standard of production, playing a more active part in the mechanization and automation of labor-intensive processes, in the construction and modernization of livestock units and the provision of amenities in the territories and introducing progressive techniques into the work regime.

/Keeping young people in the countryside is an important Komsomol concern./ Where people are interested in this, results are achieved. But a breakthrough has not yet been achieved in this crucial matter everywhere.

In a number of places young women are reluctant to stay in the countryside. In 1980, out of every 10 graduates from rural schools who remained to work in agriculture, there were only 2 girls in Novgorodskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Tomskaya oblasts and only one or less in Ivanovskaya Oblast.

One cannot help wondering: where do the local guys look? They might have to stay bachelors. (animation in the auditorium, applause). But seriously, is it now time for Komsomol committees in these and other oblasts to show energetic concern for the variety of labor, leisure conditions, training and the professional development of female rural workers?

Our remarkable girls are the soul and adornment of any collective. And how they can work! Tatyana Likhonosova, a delegate to our congress and Komsomol organizer of a women's Komsomol youth team on the Rassvet Kolkhoz in Rostovskaya Oblast, could tell us about that. The young women masters obtain high grain yields in all weather conditions. This collective, one of the best, was awarded the Komsomol Central Committee prize named for the frontline tractor teams. Tomorrow Tatyana Likhonosova and her machine operator friends will be given named tractors. May your furrow be smooth and your plowing be easy, dear girls! (prolonged applause).

The aims of the food program are those of the whole people, as are the paths toward its fulfillment. It is intended to link in a single agroindustrial complex the production, procurement, transportation, storage, processing and sale of agricultural products. Many young people are employed in all these sectors, and the country's food production line must become a line of Komsomol initiative, zeal and selflessness.

/In resolving the food problems it is important to utilize all reserves and resources./ V. I. Lenin's speech at the Third Komsomol Congress, "The Tasks of Youth Leagues," contains these lines: "Take, for instance, work on out-of-town market gardens. Is that not important? That is one of the Komsomol's tasks." These tasks are important today too, now that the party is doing everything to encourage the creation of subsidiary plots attached to major enterprises, construction sites and rural schools.

Hundreds of young workers at the Leningrad V. I. Lenin Optical Machinery Association, spending leave and free days in their lodgings, procure hay for the subsidiary farm or weed the vegetable patch. With their participation, livestock units for 450 head of cattle, 1,000 hogs, and 150 sheep have been fully mechanized and hothouses covering an area of 5,000 square meters have been built. The subsidiary farm has become a reliable supplier of foodstuffs for the table of the collective's working people.

Komsomol organizations have begun to play a more active part in the development of personal plots. The yard and the domestic plot help young people to learn the taste of agricultural labor and master the necessary skills. Of course, the farmstead kitchen garden or stockyard must mold not petty proprietors, but masters with a sense of responsibility for constantly replenishing the people's larders. Komsomol committees in Odesskaya,

Vorohezhskaya, Vladimirskaya and other oblasts are acting correctly in involving young people in raising livestock and poultry on a contract basis and organizing voluntary Saturday and Sunday work to procure fodder for personal plots.

/Patronage over the implementation of the comprehensive program for the development of the RSFSR's non-Chernozem zone has become a shock task for the Leninist Komsomol./ More than 150,000 young volunteers have already been sent there on Komsomol passes. More than 300 major agricultural and land reclamation projects--Komsomol shock construction projects--have been commissioned. The Druzhba, Uzbekistan and Belorusskiy sovkhozes, created with active participation by young people, have begun to yield output. As in the years of the opening up of the virgin lands, the names of the new sovkhozes reflect the participation of young people from the union republics in this nationwide task.

The Komsomol contribution to the development of the non-Chernozem could be still more significant if the labor of young construction and land reclamation workers were better organized, construction sites were fully supplied with machinery and materials and more favorable housing and living conditions were created. When we speak of this we are sure that we will be heard in the relevant ministries and departments. The Komsomol Central Committee rural youth department must also display greater persistence in resolving these questions.

The face of the Soviet countryside is changing year by year. Komsomol members and young men and women will continue to participate actively in developing rural culture and the provision of amenities.

Good roads are an integral part of an efficiently operating agroindustrial complex. Losses in agriculture resulting from lack of roads are counted in billions of rubles a year. Komsomol organizations and rural young people could actively set about building roads. This offers scope for initiative and active participation on the part of the rural Komsomol raykom above all. It is necessary to utilize the young people's construction project method and to involve young people from the cities, students and student construction detachments. Every rural Komsomol organization should have, so to speak, its own Baykal-Amur railroad.

/The modern agrarian sector is closely associated with many sectors of the national economy./ Komsomol committees should devote more attention to the work of enterprises which supply the countryside with machinery and fertilizers and to increasing the efficiency of work by procurement and processing enterprises and give them concrete assistance in strengthening the material and technical base. There must be more Komsomol concern for young men and women employed on the "blue farm"--in the extensive pond-fish farming industry--and for young working people in the fishing fleet, whose contribution to supplying the population with food is becoming increasingly important.

The food program is a program for a broad offensive along the entire front of our economy. And we will do everything possible to fulfill it.

L. I. Brezhnev's instructions given at the present congress and to ensure that every Komsomol organization and every Komsomol member in the countryside and the city knows precisely his place in this cause of the whole people, takes on concrete commitments and gives an account of what has been done. It is the direct duty of the entire Lenin Komsomol and Soviet young people to participate actively in the implementation of the food program outlined by the party and to form a shock detachment in this great state task. (prolonged applause)

Augmenting the Traditions of Militant Komsomol Patronage of Capital Construction and Increasing the Komsomol's Role in Developing the Most Important National Economic Sectors

Comrades: In a few days' time we will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of Komsomolsk-na-amure. The stars of Magnitka, the Dneproges and Kuznetsk, kindled by the First Five-Year Plan, were already burning on maps of the country when the steamers Komintern and Kolumb [Columbus] drew ashore on the banks of the Amur in spring 1932. The Komsomol Columbuses who had arrived on the Amur shores were to kindle a new star and discover a new continent. Its name is the shock Komsomol youth construction project, which has ever since been firmly associated with the life of the Komsomol generations.

/In the period under review the Lenin Komsomol's patronage of capital construction continued and gained new experience./ In all-union shock Komsomol construction projects alone more than 1,000 major national economic projects have been commissioned. They include the Kama Truck Plant, that giant of motor vehicle building, which has reached its planned capacity; the Leningrad and Armenian AES's; the Ust-Ilimskaya, Zeyskaya and Nurekskaya GES's; the Soyuz main gas pipeline; the Kiyembayev asbestos mining enrichment combine; the Nadezhdinskiy metallurgical plant, and many others. Over 4 years nearly half a million young men and women have come to all-union shock projects on Komsomol passes.

It was from this Kremlin auditorium that the first Komsomol detachments left for the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad. More and more volunteers followed them. We can report to the delegates that the decisions of the 18th Komsomol Congress are being successfully fulfilled. A cohesive multinational collective, its nucleus made up of envoys from the Lenin Komsomol, is working on the line. Some 2,360km of steel track have been laid. Dozens of new cities, settlements and industrial projects have been built. /The builders of the Baykal-Amur railroad fulfill all their pledges with honor, ahead of schedule, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has more than once congratulated them on great labor victories./ Comrades, let us say thank you to the young builders of the Baykal-Amur railroad--courageous people and real patriots! (timultuous applause)

Komsomol organizations' efforts must now be directed not only toward competing the laying of the track and preparing for opening it to through traffic, but also toward the accelerated industrial opening up of the Baykal-Amur railroad zone and its agrarian belt and the construction of new cities, plants and factories in Siberia and the Far East.

Young people are building and settling the new regions. In the first shock detachment sent to the Baykal-Amur railroad by the 18th Komsomol Congress, of the 600 volunteers only 14 had families. After a few years, only 13 bachelors are left in the detachment. But not for long: new Komsomol weddings are anticipated.

A generation of Baykal-Amur railroad natives is growing up. For them probably one of the strongest impressions of childhood will be the whistle of the diesel locomotive whose path was built by their fathers and mothers. The life of each of these young citizens will have its own railroad, and the glorious relay of the feats of Soviet generations will never be broken! (tumultuous applause)

/The map of the motherland today shows 135 all-union shock Komsomol construction projects and about 4,000 republic, kray and oblast projects./ Large-scale territorial production complexes have become subjects of Komsomol patronage. But last year one in three shock Komsomol construction projects tolerated serious laggardness and failed to ensure the commissioning of projects scheduled for completion. Of course, it would be incorrect to put all the blame for this on the Komsomol organizations. But what are the Komsomol committee and staff of the Kursk AES shock construction project doing, for instance, when a significant proportion of young people there fail to fulfill their output norms and tens of thousands of man-days are lost due to idle time and absenteeism?

/The practice of the public call-up of young people must be improved./ The practice of sending large detachments of Komsomol members and envoys from all republics, krays and oblasts has earned a good reputation. In a few days' time the fighters of the 2,500-strong all-union shock detachment named for the 19th Komsomol Congress will be sent off to the north of Tywmenskaya Oblast, the Baykal-Amur railroad, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Komsomolsk-na-amure, the routes of the Russian non-Chernozem and other projects. With all our hearts we wish them success and say: do not let us down!

In 1982-1985, 350,000 young volunteers are to be sent to all-union shock construction projects. In a number of places construction organizations and Komsomol committees are adopting mutual pledges to take better care over selection, job placement and the creation of normal conditions for the work, life and leisure of young people. In the Ukraine and Lithuania candidates for joining the detachments are invited to do a month's probationary training in local construction organizations. This is useful experience.

However, difficulties do occur in organizing the public callup of young people. In different regions and sectors of industry questions associated with sending young volunteers to construction projects are resolved in different ways. The Komsomol Central Committee requests the USSR Council of Ministers to adopt a special document governing the procedure and financial and material backup for the public callup of young people on a countrywide scale. (applause)

Questions of the growth and development of young cities are closely associated with the mass influx of young people into regions being opened up. Following a proposal from the 18th Komsomol Congress norms were revised for new cities under construction and new designs for workers' hostels were elaborated. But the problem of housing and sociocultural and consumer facilities in young cities remains acute. That is why there was such a warm reception for L. I. Brezhnev's remarks in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that on-the-spot reports on the commissioning of new industrial projects must only be considered valid if the program for housing, cultural and consumer construction envisaged by the plan is also fulfilled.

/Komsomol organizations must increase young people's role in the construction of housing and sociocultural and consumer facilities/ and seek the full assimilation of resources made available for these purposes. The initiative of Komsomol organizations in constructing housing and sociocultural and consumer projects by the people's construction method in the city of Kaliningrad in Moskovskaya Oblast, Sverdlovsk and Kazan merits development. On kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Dnepropetrovskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts financially autonomous youth teams have been set up to build housing for young families.

The party stresses that an essential prerequisite for the resolution of all national economic tasks--both in production and in the social sphere--is /the development of heavy industry, and first and foremost the fuel and energy base/.

A gigantic construction area--the Tyumen constellation of 16 Komsomol construction projects--extends over a territory of 1 million square kilometers. One in every four construction workers in western Siberia is a Komsomol envoy and one in every three teams, sections and construction and installation administrations is a Komsomol youth collective.

Participation in the struggle to exploit Siberia's wealth has become the combat cause of all detachments of the Lenin Komsomol. The Komsomol "green light" is on for orders from construction workers, oilmen and gasmen. The young people's selfless labor is bring closer the cherished target of achieving the extraction of 1 million tons of Siberian oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas a day in the current 5-year plan. Only 5 years ago was approximately how much was extracted in a day in all the country's oil and gas fields together!

As the party teaches, it is necessary to take the wealth of western Siberia by skill and accurate calculation and to adopt a creative approach to the solution of problems which arise. Take, for instance, the tour-of-duty method of opening up new regions. Tens of thousands of young workers from Belorussia, the Ukraine, Bashkiria and Tataria work as members of "flying" trusts and directorates in western Siberia. Unfortunately Komsomol committees often lose sight of them. Firm contacts must be established between base and field Komsomol organizations and control must be established over the development and manufacture of special forms of transport, canteen cars and club cars and prefabricated, well-appointed settlements.

/The Komsomol's participation in the struggle for coal--the bread of industry--has become more active./ On the basis of long-term programs, patronage is being exercised over the major Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex and Pavlodar-Ekibasutz and South Yakutia territorial production complexes. The senior sector has grown perceptibly younger. The average age of its workers has fallen by 4 years recently. The patronage of Ukrainian Komsomol organizations over coal industry enterprises in the Donbass, for instance, has developed successfully. All the same, there are still not enough young people in the mines and open coal pits. Komsomol organizations are called upon to strengthen patronage of the sector, contribute to its modernization, the introduction of comprehensive mechanization in coal extraction and the improvement of labor productivity, propagandize the mining profession more actively and send more young people to mining schools on Komsomol passes.

From the first little starts on the country's power map, from Volkhov and the Dneprogress onward, the Komsomol has played an active part in developing the power industry. Special attention is now required by the construction of nuclear power stations, at which 24 to 25 million kilowatts of new capacity will be commissioned during the 5-year plan.

In virtually all sectors of the national economy the rate of technical progress is determined by the state of affairs in /metallurgy and machine building/. The young working people of the Kharkov tractor plant have proposed the proclamation of an all-union Komsomol campaign for the modernization of retooling of the country's oldest enterprises and the pioneers of socialist industrialization. This initiative must become widespread.

/Transport is the circulatory system of the national economy. The Komsomol is continuing its patronage of its development./ "Rhythm, speed and quality for the Komsomol youth route of the 5-year plan!"--that is the slogan for young railroad workers. Unified Komsomol dispatcher shifts have been created and are operating everywhere. At least 10,000 young men and women must be sent into railroad transport annually.

The sector's Komsomol members must be well aware of a simple but important truth: the iron road means, above all, iron discipline. It is necessary to disseminate more widely the experience of the young railroad workers of the Dnepropetrovsk area, who have created teams of exemplary discipline, and to step up the struggle against the embezzlement of freight. Komsomol committees

must thoroughly study the nature of the problems and tasks facing enterprises in motor transport, civil aviation and the maritime and river fleets and give them day-to-day assistance.

The labor of transport workers and the labor of coal and power workers are closely interconnected. Konstantin Snegirev, member of the Komsomol Central Committee and Ekibastuzugol Association excavator operator, has submitted a proposal for examination by the congress: organize socialist competition among young people at enterprises united by the "coal-freightcar-power industry" unified technological cycle. This seems a good idea, and the Komsomol Central Committee working youth department should help implement it.

/In the period between Komsomol congresses Komsomol patronage of the production of consumer goods and the development of trade and the service sphere has been strengthened./ Spinner Valentina Kaplenkova of Ivanovo's F. E. Dzerzhinskiy spinning and weaving factory has been a delegate to the 18th and 19th Komsomol congresses. There has not been a single day in the last 4 years when Valya has not fulfilled two or even three norms in one shift. Everyone lucky enough to buy the beautiful "Valentina" tapestry fabric in the stores should know that this name was given to the new variety by the factory's artistic council as a token of this remarkable Komsomol member. (prolonged applause). A worthy successor to the Vinogradovas, Gaganovas and Gulubevas! [reference to celebrated textile workers]

In the period under review Komsomol committees sent more than 650,000 young men and women into trade and consumer services on Komsomol passes, the Komsomol stratum increased considerably and Komsomol organizations began to study the problems of these sectors' development more thoroughly.

However, we just self-critically admit that we did not succeed in entirely fulfilling the task set by the 18th Komsomol Congress for organizing efficient Komsomol patronage of the trade and services sphere. One in three Komsomol committees fails to fulfill targets for the public callup of young people into the trade and services sphere, where there is a shortage of more than 300,000 people today.

The measures being adopted by Komsomol organizations to combat violators of the rules of trade and service and manifestations of rudeness to clients and negligent work are clearly inadequate and ineffective and are not backed up by systematic educational work. This work must be stepped up among young salesclerks and workers in consumer services. We must strive to ensure that exemplary Komsomol youth enterprises in trade and the service sphere operate in every rayon and city.

Responding to the appeal heard here today from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to set an example of model, selfless work in these sectors, Komsomol members and young men and women will become pioneers of all that is new and advanced in trade, public catering and consumer services and will display constant concern for people's interests. (applause)

Cultivating a Thrifty Attitude Toward Public Property and Fighting for Economy, Thrift and High Labor Discipline

The core of economic policy, it was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, is something which seems simple and everyday--/a thrifty attitude toward public property/.

The economy must be economical. That party principle incorporates not only a program for struggling for higher targets in our national economy; it is also a program for educating the new person. Komsomol organizations must form in young men and women the qualities of masters of socialist production and a lofty sense of responsibility for the results of their labor.

The mass involvement of young people in the struggle for savings at every work place and the collective quest for production reserves are promoted by the all-union public review of the utilization of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources, carried out by the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Gosplan. Millions of rubles have been saved in the course of this review.

It is noteworthy that in young people's pledges for the above-plan production of output you can read more and more frequently: "Using saved materials" and "with saved energy resources." In this respect today's print run of 10 million copies of KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA is special. It has been entirely printed on paper manufactured from raw materials saved by the Komsomol youth collectives of the Solikamsk pulp and paper combine. (applause)

Thrift is akin to creating or augmenting our public wealth. Economists have calculated that significant savings of raw and other materials and reductions in losses of agricultural products could be achieved purely by improving storage, packaging and transportation. These are reserves whose utilization could have a tremendous affect thanks to a thrifty attitude to the people's property.

Thrift presupposes a careful approach. The people have always said: take care of the kopeks and the rubles take care of themselves. The mightier and richer our country becomes, the greater losses result from disregarding kopeks and "trifles." And what "trifles" they are, when, for instance, the loss of a single ear of grain per square meter of area sown amounts to hundreds of thousands of tons of grain over the country as a whole.

"In economic work," V. I. Lenin said, "what is needed is a certain amount of--perhaps the word is not quite appropriate--"miserliness." And we have not yet learned to be "miserly." In all types of work it is necessary to "keep accounts, so that we can become the masters of our entire republic..."

The idea of savings and thrift must grip the awareness of young people as strongly as the idea of shock work, labor records and the production of above-plan output. It is necessary to keep strict Komsomol accounts of savings of

material resources and the safeguarding of the people's property. The forms of this work must be lively, interesting and effective. Here, as L. I. Brezhnev stressed today, the main thing is the end results and taking precise stock of them. It is proposed to open an all-union Komsomol tally of savings and thrift in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Komsomol members, young men and women and every Komsomol organization must have personal accounts to record savings and books to record thrift. (applause)

The Komsomol member cannot be indifferent toward thriftlessness and extravagance. Komsomol committees and detachments and staffs of the "Komsomol spotlight," which includes about 5 million Komsomol members, must strengthen ties with people's control organs and erect firm barriers against extravagance, losses and thriftlessness. May the "Komsomol spotlight" mercilessly bring before the public court all kinds of "pilferers," other embezzlers of the people's property, slovens and all who damage the country's interests.

A few words about the use of secondary raw materials. Considerable reserves are to be found here. For instance, in an article entitled "The Golden Glimmer of Tin" KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA recently raised the question of the reprocessing of used tin cans, which would make it possible to obtain an additional large quantity of valuable metal. We thank the USSR Council of Ministers, which paid attention to this item and adopted urgent measures. If only the leaders of the "Vtorskoye" ["secondary raw materials"] system operated so flexibly and with such commitment! It is hard to explain and still harder to justify their inertia, which sometimes reduces to nothing--from both the economic and educational viewpoint--substantial work by young men and women, pioneers and schoolchildren, when poor organization by workers in this system means that old paper, scrap metal and other raw materials which have been collected are wasted.

Thrift is a moral trait. A proprietorial sense strengthens the alloy of economic thought and conscience, economic knowledge and concrete action, concern for our general good and for one's own personal good. Komsomol committees should implement a system of measures to mold in young people a communist attitude to public property. The Leninist idea of "economic education" must be implemented at every place of work, wherever young people work or study.

The economic education of young people requires constant attention. Its effectiveness and quality depend on its links with the living practice of economic work. At the Urals freightcar plant alone, for instance, on the basis of proposals from students at schools of economic knowledge, more than 160 organizational and technical measures were implemented in the first year of the 5-year plan, and more than R300,000 was contributed to the Komsomol savings fund.

The inculcation of thrift begins in the parental home. Family thrift plus family teaching--that is the furrow we must plow. Every family must instill in its child a lifelong devout attitude toward bread and the wise words; scoop up every crumb! (applause)

It is the duty of Komsomol organizations to /cultivate a thrifty attitude and love of nature/. The very essence of communist morality presupposes concern not just for "your own backyard," but for our whole mother earth. And here there must be a place for the pioneers' "green" and "blue" patrols, school forestry, student nature conservation groups and young scientists.

Concern for nature conservation is concern for the country's future. The earth's resources, the riches of our forests, water sources and fields--all must be protected, utilized thriftily and carefully and, wherever possible, augmented.

To protect the land and embellish our cities and villages is a good Komsomol tradition. And it must be followed as they do in mining Donetsk, which luxuriates in greenery and where for a million inhabitants there are a million rose bushes. (applause)

Speaking of thrift, we must not lose sight of a careful attitude to working time. In present-day conditions the loss of just one working minute on a countrywide scale is equivalent to the loss of the results of a day's labor by 250,000 people.

The Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees must still more energetically channel the efforts of Komsomol organizations into fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy." Losses of working time due to absenteeism, lateness and failure to turn up for work are still very great in many sectors. There are many young people among those who violate labor discipline. It is necessary to improve the work of public cadre departments and economic analysis bureaus, to do everything to ensure a reduction in equipment idle time, losses of working time and cadre turnover and to mobilize the full force of public opinion and the whole arsenal of forms and methods of individual educational work to combat those who violate labor discipline.

Productive, high quality labor, savings and thrift, organization, discipline and creative energy largely determine the 5-year plan's success. "It is necessary to work better. To compile plans better and fulfill them better," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum. "To organize production better and produce better. In a word, to work more efficiently. That...is ultimately, the main, decisive thing."

II. Educating Politically Active, Conscious Builders of Communism, Utterly Devoted to the Socialist Motherland

Comrades: Millions of young men and women study communism in the ranks of our youth league, purposefully master the experience of earlier generations of revolutionary fighters and their conviction--tried and tested over the decades--as to the correctness of Marxism-Leninism and cultivate in themselves staunchness, courage, devotion to communist ideals, moral purity, patriotism and internationalism. The task put forward by V. I. Lenin is of unfading significance for us: to study communism and raise communists in ourselves.

It is the duty of Komsomol organizations to improve Marxist-Leninist education, strive to ensure that young people consistently master the richest traditions and moral experience of earlier generations and educate Komsomol members and all young men and women in the spirit of implacability toward any violations of the norms of communist morality and various kinds of ugly phenomena which are alien to the socialist way of life.

Improving the Ideological, Class Tempering of Young People and Shaping a Marxist-Leninist World Outlook

Comrades: In his speech at our congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has set forth the demands which are made today in forming a comprehensively developed personality. The communist awareness and high political standard of Soviet young people are formed by the whole tenor of the life of the society of developed socialism, and above all by purposeful ideological education work. Komsomol members and young men and women grow up ideologically tempered and utterly devoted to the party's cause, the cause of communism.

The 26th CPSU Congress demanded that ideological work be raised to a qualitatively new level. The process of the communist education of the young generation must be steadily improved. The essence of restructuring ideological work, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stresses, lies in "making its content more relevant and giving it forms which accord with Soviet people's present-day aspirations and demands."

The most important task is to study Marxist-Leninist theory. The invincible weapon of historical truth helped to crush the old world and to establish socialism and defend it in battle. Today it is helping the young generation to build a communist society under the party's leadership.

In the period under review Komsomol committees, fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," have sought to ensure that every young person studies revolutionary science profoundly and systematically and becomes an active political fighter capable of really implementing party policy.

Over these years the number of young working people taking part in the Komsomol political study system has increased by nearly 2 million. About 3 million young men and women are studying at lecture schools and people's universities. Political information work has become more profound, and a system for studying

young people's public opinion is being established. Counter-propaganda work is being conducted more effectively. The publication of information bulletins entitled "Questions and Answers" has been organized.

The new structure of Komsomol political study, as practice shows, opens up broad opportunities for the consistent, uninterrupted mastery of the science of revolutionary action and systematic study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin, CPSU documents and L. I. Brezhnev's works. There is a livelier, more meaningful atmosphere in studies in young Leninist schools, schools of sociopolitical and economic knowledge and theoretical and methodological seminars, which are headed by qualified propagandists.

However, certain Komsomol organizations in Primorskiy Kray, the Kalmytskaya ASSR, Kurganskaya Oblast and certain other oblasts have not grasped the essence of the restructuring which is taking place and have only formally replaced study circles with schools. The Komsomol Central Committee propaganda and agitation department has not been sufficiently persistent in seeking to improve political studies.

In educational institutions and in the system of Komsomol political study and economic education it is necessary to create an atmosphere such that every young person is really keen to study theory, that it becomes his inner need to turn to Marxist books and the original sources, that this knowledge is acquired not only by efforts of memory, but chiefly by efforts of thought.

It is the task of Komsomol committees to organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theory in such a way that it merges organically with the practical actions of Komsomol members, with their own life. It happens not infrequently that a young person, after taking a course in social disciplines in school, a vocational and technical institute or technical school, does not know how to use his knowledge in practice or to analyze the phenomena which occur in real life. M. I. Kalinin put this very well. Such people, he said, are packed with scientific texts like a sack is packed with potatoes, but they cannot apply this knowledge in practice. Put a simple, everyday problem in front of them, and they cannot see the wood for the trees. M. I. Kalinin described the resolution of practical questions on the basis of real mastery of the essence of Marxism-Leninism as a "school of Bolshevism."

All the Leninist Komsomol's practical activity must be a "school of Bolshevism." Its meaning and significance is to raise staunch young Leninists whose ideological convictions are a firm alloy of knowledge, convictions and practical actions.

Komsomol organizations, with all the content of their work, must /mold in every Komsomol member and young person an active life stance,/ open up for him the big world of public life, the world of the struggle for the destinies of human civilization and for communism, and lead him into that world not as a dispassionate observer but as an active, effective individual.

All the storms of the world made their way into the life of the cell in which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev passed his militant Komsomol youth. "The country's needs were our needs; we dreamed of a bright future for all mankind, we talked, argued, fell in love, read and wrote poems," Leonid Ilich writes in his "memoirs." "We did not consider ourselves connoisseurs of poetry, we attached most importance to the topicality and political thrust of poems. And we had our own, Komsomol poets."

Time has preserved a page of the Kursk Province youth newspaper KOMSOMOLETS for 1 January 1924, yellowed with age. What bright ardor of revolutionary passions, what turbulent, seething Komsomol romance fill that page! Among the slogans and appeals to strengthen Komsomol ranks, augment efforts in the struggle against ruin and study the history of the Russian Komsomol and the Kommunist Youth International, there is a short poem "to the German Komsomol":

Boldly, forward! Break your fetters,
Cast off the Czars' bloody chains,
With youthful passion and fiery enthusiasm,
More boldly, toward new happiness!
To life, to the glorious sun of freedom,
To the bright ideas of the great creators,
March boldly, young platoons, Remembering your fathers' behests....!

How moving these lines are, what sincerity they contain, what lively participation in the destiny of those distant German brothers. The poem is signed: L. Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Involvement in all that happens in the world is one of the brightest traits of the revolutionary fighter. How could the heart of Komsomol member Brezhnev beat calmly when fascism was beginning to build its perfidious nest in distant Germany! How can the heart of communist L. I. Brezhnev beat calmly when injustice and oppression still exist on earth, when a threat to peace exists!

Today, too, Komsomol members and the country's young men and women are sensitive to the planet's pulse. For them the political map is a living concept.

Comrades! The large army of lecturers, political information workers and agitators talk daily to young people. It is important to continue to improve political information work and lecture propaganda and to make them lively, interesting and--most important--conclusive. It is necessary to extend the practice of question and answer evenings and participation in unified political days. There are still so many inexpressive lectures, lightweight talks, gray, empty wall newspapers and faceless visual aid agitation. It is apposite to recall that the word "agitate," translated from Latin means "arouse," "excite." To arouse a person, touch his mind and heart and incite him to energetic social actions is the noble mission of all who work with young people.

Komsomol agitation trains and the agitation ship Korchaginets have begun to operate more actively. Agitation runs and flights make it possible to do better work in remote settlements and among young construction workers, fishermen and geologists. The task is to make better, fuller use of all means of propaganda and agitation and the potential offered by television, radio and the cinema.

For Komsomol members and young men and women every day begins with the news, with learning about the chronicle of heroic creation and bright human destinies reported by the mass media. /In a single formation with the party press, there are 247 Komsomol and pioneer newspapers, magazines and other periodicals./ Their print run has reached more than 80 million copies.

Komsomol journalists have inherited the remarkable traditions of the Bolshevik press. "Study the lessons of life together and act together!" was the call to readers in the first issue of Lenin's newspaper PRAVDA, whose 70th anniversary we recently celebrated. For our youth press too, the task is to put that slogan into practice. It must still more boldly penetrate reality and more vividly propagandize the socialist [phrase indistinct]

Television is becoming increasingly firmly established as part of young people's life. The creation of the second all-union channel significantly extended its potential. The Komsomol rightly hopes that this will make it possible to make dialogue with young contemporaries more interesting, multifaceted and effective.

/Only well-trained cadres can skillfully restructure ideological work./ The qualitative makeup of propagandists working among young people is improving. Cadres in youth journalism have improved their qualifications and become more stable. Komsomol committees have 420,000 lecturers among their assets. The system of training and briefing them must continue to improve.

High political awareness among Soviet young people is incompatible with religious prejudices. It is necessary to step up the atheist education of young people and resolutely rebuff attempts by church people to distract some young men and women from active public life. The use of ritual is still dying away only slowly in the regions where Islam and Catholicism are traditionally widespread, and the activity of various religious sects has been stepped up. Yet by no means all Komsomol organizations are carrying out atheist work actively and knowledgeably. Not infrequently there has been a slackening of individual education, politically among children and adolescents from families of believers. Komsomol committees must be more persistent in combating the opium of religion.

The formation of a communist world outlook among young people is taking place in the atmosphere of an increasingly acute ideological struggle. Bourgeois ideologists are gambling on the ideological "erosion" of socialism. The class enemy seeks to sow in young people's consciousness the seeds of ideological

thistles, individualism and an apolitical attitude. Bourgeois propaganda spreads ideological subversion and psychological warfare to such spheres as music, fashion and leisure. The facts show that some young people accept uncritically the broadcasts of hostile radio stations.

It is the duty of Komsomol organizations to expose the antisocialist, anti-popular nature of bourgeois propaganda, give a principled, political assessment of any manifestations of ideology and morality which are alien to our society and cultivate in young men and women a keen class sense, consciousness and political vigilance.

/A mighty source of ideological tempering and the molding of a class world outlook is the history of the party and our motherland and the lives of its outstanding people./ The chapters of the struggle for freedom and the people's happiness are as hot as molten iron. On reading them, every young citizen senses the greatness and purity of the invincible ideas for which the fatherland's best sons fought and gave their lives.

In the period under review the historical and patriotic education of young people has been stepped up. Young people have created thousands of new museums and glory rooms. Publication has begun of the Molodaya Gvardiya [Publishing House] library "The Fatherland's History in Novels, Stories and Documents."

Only active love for the past of our native land can educate, teach and stimulate fine passions. The catalog of Penzenskaya Oblast historical and cultural monuments is a book with more than 600 authors--students and teachers in Penzenskaya Oblast VUZes. The discovery and preservation of relics from the fatherland's history, culture, science and technology bring Komsomol members and young men and women close to the people's priceless spiritual heritage. Such work must be organized everywhere.

In learning about the historical past and creating the present, the young person cannot help thinking about the future. That too is a huge battlefield of ideas. Bourgeois futurologists, the church and politicians try to impose their picture of tomorrow on mankind. U.S. President Reagan, on coming to power, stated: Socialism is doomed, it has no place in the future. An old tune. As soon as the salvo rang out from the aurora, they started predicting our inevitable downfall and assuring people that socialism is a heresy, a utopia, which cannot withstand the struggle against the old world.... But most of these prophets have long been forgotten, while socialism lives on, is developing and is winning the hearts of more and more millions of people. (prolonged applause)

Komsomol organizations must /cultivate the Leninist, communist quality of historical optimism/ in every young person. It is the task of ideological and political education to inspire in every young heart the lofty ideals of communism and a profound conviction of its inevitable victory. Young people must clearly recognize the magnitude and complexity of the tasks facing

our country, which is the first to lay the path to a communist tomorrow, and must strive with all their might to bring that future closer and fight for it. (applause)

Educating Patriots and Internationalists, Defenders of the Motherland

Comrades: This year sees the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The CPSU Central Committee resolution in connection with this event /instructs Komsomol organizations to strengthen the patriotic and international education of young people/. Komsomol committees should more convincingly reveal the role of the heroic working class and the Communist Party in the international rallying of working people and the implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy, instill Soviet patriotism in the consciousness of young men and women and show vividly that the achievements of each republic, kray, oblast and labor collective are the result of joint efforts by all the country's peoples.

It is necessary to persistently develop in young men and women a high level of international intercourse and the demand to study Russian--the language of friendship and fraternity. Manifestations of parochialism and national narrowmindedness, which still occur in the consciousness of some individuals, are alien to the Soviet way of life.

Internationalism today is, above all, honest, conscientious labor for the common good. It is necessary to inculcate in young people in all the union republics the desire to join the ranks of those who are transforming Siberia, the Far East and the non-Chernozem. Tadzhik SSR Komsomol committees, in conjunction with vocational and technical education organs, sent a 2,000-strong detachment, the "Tadzhikistan Komsomol," to vocational and technical schools in Gorkovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tuskaya and Yarovlavskaya oblasts during this academic year. During the 5-year plan years 12,000 young men and women from that republic alone will obtain skills and labor tempering in industrial centers of the RSFSR.

On the eve of the USSR's jubilee every Komsomol organization will hold a Leninist lesson on the "indestructible union of free republics," while cities and rayons will hold all-union sociopolitical lectures entitled "We Are Strong Through Our Leninist Friendship," labor vigils devoted to the fraternal union republics, friendship festivals and festivals of the people's creativity.

The 10th all-union rally of victors in the tour of sites of revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Communist Party and the Soviet people is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Some 60 million participants in this patriotic movement are following the roads of the feat and learning about the immortal traditions of the party and people. It is the task of Komsomol organizations to extend the mass nature of the tour and improve its content.

Shock work for yourself and for those who fell on the revolutionary barricades and in the battles of the Great Patriotic War, competition for the banners of the heroes of the 5-year plans, lessons in courage, heroic and patriotic clubs and lectures, meetings between frontline veterans and young people--all this must be more actively utilized in the patriotic education of young people.

The all-union quest expedition "The Annals of the Great Patriotic War" has begun in Komsomol organizations. Komsomol members and young people meet with people who took part in the war and heroes of the front line and the rear, record their reminiscences, carefully collect relics of the people's feat and surround veterans and the families of the fallen with concern.

Every day, as the students of the Gorkiy No 5, specialized vocational and technical school, which trains cadres for the illustrious Krasnoye Sormovo [Shipbuilding Enterprise], enter the walls of the school, the first thing they see is their cherished portraits, with gold stars alongside them. Pavel Semenov, tankman, fought in Spain, died at Stalingrad.... Petr Koshelev, airman, took part in the breaking of the blockade of Leningrad.... Aleksandr Sutyurin, torpedo boat commander, distinguished in the battle of Kerch.... Eight graduates of this one school were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and many hundreds were awarded orders and medals. The Volga's backbone is strong. As the roots of a tree take in water from deep down, so the young Sormovo workers draw spiritual strength from the feats of those who left their classes and workshops and went to defend the motherland at its first call.

The 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's great victory over fascist Germany is approaching. The country's Komsomol members will mark this glorious anniversary by stepping up the heroic and patriotic education of young people and will increase their contribution to strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

/The young people's grateful memory of those who did not come back from the war, to whom we owe our lives, will never fade./ Nobody and nothing is forgotten! More and more new Komsomol and pioneer remembrance posts will form an honor guard at the eternal flame of glory. The trees of the Komsomol victory park will show green and grow taller every spring.

Eternal remembrance of those who fell in the struggle and eternal glory to the living! Filial thanks to you, dear veterans of war and labor, for your vital feat, for not bending under the weight of the years or of your own wounds, for giving our young people fatherly teaching in the irreplaceable lessons of courage and patriotism. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

/Komsomol organizations must still more persistently cultivate in the younger generation a sense of historical responsibility for socialism's destiny and for the motherland's prosperity and security./

Cultivating patriotism means cultivating a courageous serviceman and defender of the fatherland who is merciless to its enemies. In the modern world love for the socialist fatherland is impossible without class hatred. "Hatred for the enemy is the guardian of patriotic love," the outstanding teacher V. A. Sukhomlinskiy said. It is necessary to explain more actively to young men and women the aggressive essence of imperialism and to step up the moral, political, psychological and military-technical preparation of young people for service in the ranks of the armed forces.

Taking part in the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" games, 28 million pioneers and Komsomol members learn loyalty and duty. Some 4 million young men and women learn the rudiments of military matters in military-patriotic associations and defense and sports camps created in conjunction with the trade unions, enlightenment organs and DOSAAF committees. It is important to continue to do everything possible to ensure that worthy, well-prepared young recruits enter military formations. It happens not infrequently that guys who join the army are not even capable of mounting the horizontal beam and do not know how to shoot or to subjugate themselves to the strict norms of a soldier's life.

Komsomol organizations must be constantly guided by Lenin's instruction that what intensive military training requires is not enthusiasm, not war cries, not combat slogans, but prolonged, intensive, persistent and disciplined work on a mass scale.

The Komsomol must send its best pupils to military schools and supplement the valiant officer corps. The military professional orientation of young people must be strengthened.

In these May days 18-year-old boys born 18 years after the great victory are taking their places beneath the combat banners of the army and navy. They must learn to act skillfully and confidently in any situation, in extreme physical conditions.

/The Komsomol members of the USSR armed forces are the combat detachment of the Lenin Komsomol./ One in three of them greeted the 19th Komsomol Congress with excellent marks in combat and political training and one in two in a high grade specialist. The best of them are in this auditorium! Their ardent patriotism, staunchness and valor have been marked with the motherland's high awards. Delegates Maj Vasiliy Shcherbakov and Capt Sergey Kozlov wear the gold stars of heroes of the Soviet Union. Such people as they are the personification of the Soviet soldier--the soldier of peace, the internationalist serviceman! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Army and navy Komsomol organizations, under the leadership of political organs and party organizations, must continue to ensure that Komsomol servicemen set an excellent example in the resolution of combat training tasks, the

skillful mastery of weapons and hardware and the irreproachable fulfillment of military duty. It should be ensured that every young soldier and officer is an ideologically committed, highly disciplined, courageous, skillful defender of the motherland.

The Soviet Army is, for everyone, a school for life. At the plant and in the factory, in the kolkhoz fields, on the shock Komsomol construction project--everywhere we recognize, by their bearing, militancy and ability to set the tone by their deeds, the lads of whom we can say: once a soldier, always a soldier! Permit me to express deep gratitude to the command and political organs of the Soviet army and navy and border and internal forces for their great work in the communist education of the young generation (prolonged applause)

Moral Purity, Spiritual Wealth and High Culture for Every Young Person

Comrades: Among the most important educational tasks is the moral shaping of the personality and the spiritual development of the young generation.

This process is complex and multifaceted and takes place wherever Soviet young people work, study and serve the fatherland. "It is necessary," V. I. Lenin said, "for the whole cause of the raising, education and teaching of modern youth to involve the cultivation of communist morality in them."

The unfading moral ideal for all generations of Soviet people is Vladimir Ilich Lenin. "The Komsomol has taken on a high responsibility--to make Lenin's thoughts, advice and [word indistinct] the constant criteria for its day-to-day activity." [quotation not attributed]

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's remarkable "memoirs" have become real textbooks for life for Komsomol members and all Soviet young people. Every chapter--"Life by the Factory Hooter," "A Sense of the Motherland," "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands"--nurtures young men and women with the inexhaustible strength of the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and people and inculcates loyalty to Lenin's precepts, communist ideological commitment, social activeness and the best traits of the Soviet character. Young people, measuring their deeds and actions against those of the real sons of the fatherland, strive to be like them and to take what is best from them, so as to grow up communists.

All our reality is inspired by the bright force of communist morality. Every day it yields examples of true nobility, selflessness, friendship and spiritual staunchness.

Vyacheslav Aksenov set off in the ranks of the first volunteers to work on the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad. The construction project tempered him, cultivated character and the ability to overcome any difficulties. At the 18th Komsomol Congress Vyacheslav Aksenov was instructed to head the

all-union shock detachment of volunteers setting off for the most difficult, Buryat sector of the railroad. Once again, in the construction assaults, he dug cuttings and laid the first kilometers of steel track. The Komsomol's trust was justified! (applause)

Zhadyra Taspambetova, a young tractor operator from Kazakhstan, has achieved a lofty labor and human feat. Despite a terrible accident, she managed to return to the field, to active Komsomol and public work. Her life is illuminated not only by labor, but by the joy of motherhood: Zhadyra has five children growing up. (applause)

Aleksandr Stovba, a young officer from Dneprodzerzhinsk--grandson of a Red Army man in the civil war and son of a soldier in the Great Patriotic War, has displayed unswerving courage in fulfilling his international duty. (applause)

These shining careers--as a worker, a kolkhoz member and a serviceman--are all akin. Their feats have rightly been marked with the motherland's highest award--the Order of Lenin! (prolonged applause)

A notable sign of our times is mass heroism in everyday work. It is in labor for society's benefit that the young person becomes wholly aware of the participation of his moral "self" in the nationwide cause of communist building. This lofty feeling cannot be fostered without a cause, without inspired, creative labor, without a great, socially significant goal. It is important to inculcate in every young person such qualities as collectivism and comradeship, will and endurance, accuracy and efficiency, decency and modesty and a sense of his own dignity. For a young person, kindness, sympathy and sensitivity toward other people's troubles and pain must be the natural manifestation of spirituality, and cultivating this is an important component of all Komsomol work.

Developed socialism has great material and spiritual potential for the increasingly full development of the personality and will continue to increase this potential. But it is important, as was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, for every person to know how to utilize it sensibly. And that depends ultimately on what are the interests and requirements of the individual.

It must be admitted that in our life we do--to use Gorkiy's words--meet with "go-getters who start dreaming prematurely about feathering their nests," only today they seek to embellish their "nests" with imported furniture, glassware and carpets.

Some soft-hearted parents literally bend over backwards in the attempt to meet their children's whims, indulge them and acquire or "come by" "prestige" things at any cost. These phenomena are far from harmless, because acquisitiveness and the lust for possessions always result in indifference to anything outside these petty selfish interests. Nothing is trivial in raising children.

slovenliness in dress, the imitation of Ersatz western fashions and behavior and uncritical acceptance of the models presented by bourgeois mass culture are not so very far removed from moral and spiritual decline and political immaturity. It is the task of Komsomol committees to step up propaganda of the Soviet way of life and true human values, to come out resolutely against any regressions toward petit bourgeois, consumerist psychology and against phenomena alien to our morality, like money-grubbing and favoritism, and to form high spiritual requirements in young people. This work is aimed at the depths of a person's inner world. A Komsomol organization's maturity and ability to really reach everyone are manifested in this work.

Komsomol committees must take care to create a sound moral climate in every youth collective and cultivate implacability toward violations of moral norms. Interesting experience in this work has been accumulated in Georgia.

Our society asserts truly humanist principles with regard to relations between people--deep mutual respect, attentiveness and friendliness. Provocative behaviour which offends human dignity, callousness, difference, lack of respect for older people, women and comrades and manifestations of cruelty toward animals and nature must arouse the collective's protests and condemnation.

A role of some importance is played by the style of intercourse, the "linguistic climate." In some places youth jargon, absurd nicknames and other rubbishy vocabulary are excessively widespread. Distorted foreign words--a mixture of "English and Nizhniy Novgorod"--are used needlessly. Komsomol organizations must fight for purity and high quality in speech, which are inextricably linked with a person's overall quality. Foul language must be more resolutely eradicated.

/The desire for constant spiritual enrichment and moral purity are largely formed by the family./ Let us say self-critically that we have not yet succeeded in significantly strengthening Komsomol organizations' attention toward young families.

At more than one Riga enterprise recently visited by Komsomol Central Committee workers, the Komsomol committees did not know how many of their young people had gotten married, how many families had split up and why. They all gave the same answer: they had not counted, had not thought about it. Yet in Riga, as in certain other cities, there is a high proportion of divorces.

It is necessary to develop a responsible attitude to marriage and the education of children, to propagate the ideals of fatherhood and motherhood more widely and to inculcate in young people the habits of running a home, caring for children, collective leisure and physical culture in the family.

It is no secret that a young family setting up in life sometimes meets with difficulties. It needs intelligent, tactful attention. In creating their own family, young people must feel that they are still part of a big, caring Komsomol family.

/Komsomol organizations are called upon to take more care to cultivate the most noble human feelings in their charges paramount among these is respect for and devotion to one's parents./

A mother.... When the czar's satraps sentenced her eldest son to death, she found the strength to support him and did not doubt his choice in life. She found the strength to bless her second son and all her children in their revolutionary struggle.

She died less than a year before Great October--that great hour for her children and for mankind. The name of that great mother--Mariya Aleksandrovna Ulyanova. (prolonged applause) A modest photograph of her accompanied Vladimir Ilich all his life and was always with him in exile, in emigration and underground.

We call our beloved country the motherland, and the most sacred monuments in honor of its sons' feats are monuments to the motherland. A remarkable monument to our mothers is our life well lived, our deeds, our grateful memory. (applause)

Protect your mothers, cherish them, be tender and attentive toward them, be their prop and their glory! I would like to repeat from the platform of the Komsomol congress this impassioned appeal from Rasul Gamzatov, which rang out in the pages of KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA and swept across the country. (prolonged applause)

The basis of family happiness and the successful raising of young citizens is love. How important it is to cultivate in every individual the desire to value this eternal, ennobling feeling, the fortress of family ties, the purity of human relationships! We should come out resolutely against trends in certain literary and cinematic works to depict these relationships in a distorted, debased form, against attempts by their authors to present matters as if unscrupulousness and moral degeneracy were typical features of the modern generation: that is how our young people are, they say. It is not young people who are to blame, but these authors' bad taste.

Inadequacies of spiritual development and poverty of the inner world lead to moral bankruptcy. Sociologists confirm that, for instance, among people who have committed crimes you can hardly meet with young people with a deep love of books, the theater or [word indistinct] or who engage in amateur artistic activity. And any number of people who like a drink waste time aimlessly.

/In the period under review Komsomol committees more actively promoted the preservation of public order./ Individual patronage of "difficult" adolescents was further developed, and the best young people were sent into internal affairs organs on Komsomol passes. But preventive work by Komsomol organizations is still not sufficiently practical, consistent or oriented toward the

individual. The number of violations of the law among young people and juveniles is falling only slowly. It is the task of Komsomol committees to involve young people more widely in the work of the voluntary people's militia and Komsomol operational volunteer detachments. Every Komsomol member must participate actively in strengthening law and order and propagating legal knowledge.

Drunkenness among young people is becoming a great evil. Komsomol organizations must combat not just individual drunkards but drunkenness as a phenomenon and expose and destroy its roots. It is necessary to fight for a sensible, healthy way of life and meaningful leisure and to be more persistent in antialcohol education and the war against smoking and other harmful habits.

It is necessary to step up work at places of residence. This is still the weak link. A millions-strong family of young men and women lives in workers' students' hostels. The Komsomol Central Committee, in conjunction with trade unions, carried out an all-union review contest for the best hostel. Its results show that where people are attentive to young people's needs and requirements, everyday life is well organized and educational and mass cultural work are well established, the hostel becomes a good home. But a different state of affairs often occurs: a lack of the elementary conditions, neglect, idle pastimes.

Comrades: /It is necessary to reevaluate the role of literature and art in the ideological and moral education of young people and the development of their spiritual world./ Our young reader, listener and viewer is glad that a new wave is rising in Soviet art, that many talented works have appeared in literature, the theater, the cinema, music, painting, sculpture and architecture. (applause)

Soviet literature is a really mighty weapon for education. A tender spring shoot and a fierce bayonet are printed on the cover of the first edition of Nikolay Ostrovskiy's book "How the Steel Was Tempered," which came out 50 years ago. What a joy those first 10,000 copies were! Since then hundreds of editions of the book have come out in dozens of languages, with a total run of more than 25 million copies. That is 25 million bayonets aligned with Korchagin's [hero of the book] and fighting for the one great cause. The character of Korchagin distinguishes our young contemporaries, too. And we are profoundly convinced that this integral, courageous character is worthy of vivid reflection in literature.

Our young people read more than any others in the world. But in youth libraries more than half the requests for artistic literature are not satisfied. Things are no better in school libraries. Yet, a book which you do not read when young is often a book you never read.

Can it be fair for pioneers and schoolchildren to collect waste paper and hand it over for nothing, while others receive books for the same waste paper? It would be correct if each school could supplement its library

stock in exchange for the waste paper handed over. There should be great support for the handing over of personal books for public use and the collection of literature for the libraries of young cities, children's homes and boarding schools. It is important to teach every young person not only to read, but to think, to consider what he has read and to collectively discuss books, movies, shows and newspaper articles.

Special mention should be made of works for children and young people. We have remarkable literature, theater, movies and music for children. But as regards books and movies for the very young, here, alongside the undisputed successes, there are also works whose heroes try to entice the young reader or viewer into a world far removed from the purity and justice of the folk tale. Boys and girls are tired of waiting for literary heroes like Gaydar's Malchish-Kibalchish or Timur. It must also be said that children's books and magazines are often printed on poor quality paper in faint type.

In the forefront of the struggle for our ideals is the Soviet screen. The cinema and television do much to educate young people. But in our view the movie lending policy and the selection of foreign movies should be stricter. Many parents and teachers say so, too. We should show the best works of the foreign movie industry, and not rubbish like "A Tall Blond Man in Black Boots" or "Secrets of the Burgundy Court."

Music enters our world as a symphony of reason and lofty feelings. For the first time in history, socialism sets the task of the universal musical education of the people. This work should begin in kindergartens and schools, and fuller use should be made of the potential of cultural institutions, television and radio.

Youth is inconceivable without songs, which help up to build and to live. Unfortunately, painfully few such vivid, talented, genuinely civic works are emerging today. Their place is claimed by hack works containing a little of everything--the "latest news," fashionable form, pseudophilosophy. We hope that the talent of Soviet composers and poets will create remarkable new songs to be taken up by the Komsomol, and that they will be as well loved by young people as "The Young Eagle," "Katyusha," "The Young Guard" and "Easy Youth." (applause)

Discotheques enjoy great popularity. There are more than 10,000 of them in the country. They must become places for really meaningful leisure activities. But often Komsomol committees let this matter take care of itself, and then the discotheques become arenas for narrowmindedness and tastelessness and the propagandization of the stereotypes of bourgeois mass culture. It is necessary to display more active concern for the content and repertoire of discotheques and to train their organizers.

Noisy groups must not crowd out folk instruments or bar the way to the assimilation of the genuine spiritual wealth of the classics from our own country and the world. Komsomol organizations, with the help of cultural

institutions and creative unions, must participate more actively in esthetic education, inculcate in young people a longing for the beautiful, create amateur orchestras, choirs, groups and musical lecture courses in schools, vocational and technical schools, VUZes and workers' collectives, hold festivals of patriotic song and take part in the work of clubs. At present 3,000 clubs have no artistic collectives at all. Things are at their worst in this respect in a number of oblasts of Kazakhstan, in Armenia and in Saratovskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts. Komsomol committees have much to do to further develop creative societies and special interests clubs and to involve young men and women widely in amateur artistic activity.

/It is an important instruction from the party to the Komsomol to educate new young masters of Soviet literature and art./ Creative youth councils have been organized under the Komsomol Central Committee and in all republics, krays and oblasts. The traditional all-union conferences of young writers and movie-makers and exhibitions of young artists' work are fruitful. The prestige of the "Red Carnation" international youth festival of political song and of the creative contests and reviews held by the Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees jointly with cultural organs has increased. Social commissions for new authors and creative missions promote a deeper knowledge of life. New names are presented to the reader by the Komsomol Central Committee's Molodoya Gvardiya Publishing House and other central and local publishing houses. The young artist and his formation and ideological tempering must continue to be a profound interest to Komsomol committees.

Unremitting Komsomol Attention Toward Young People's Health, Mass Physical Culture and Sport

Comrades: The party and state display constant concern for the all-round development of physical culture and for strengthening the Soviet person's health. A new manifestation of this is the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On further developing mass physical culture and sport."

/Alongside the Komsomol badge, the "Ready for Labor and the Defense of the USSR!" badge must shine on every Komsomol member's chest./ Komsomol committees are improving health work and mass health work and mass physical culture work and ensuring that fitness and systematic sports activities are a requirement for every young person. Every year about 50 million people take their places at the start within the "Ready for Labor and Defense" system. Komsomol and youth light athletics and ski cross-country races, shock construction project spartakiads and contests for Komsomol Central Committee club prizes have become a good tradition.

However, for many young men and women sport is still only a spectacle. As yet nearly two-thirds of young production workers are not involved in regular physical culture and sport. A large number of students, schoolchildren and students at vocational and technical schools and technical colleges are not up to the "Ready for Labor and Defense" norms. Komsomol committees are

directly responsible for this. In Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Vladimirskaia, Murmanskaya, Orenburgskaya and Permskaya oblasts up to one-third of physical culture collectives do not take part in the "Ready for Labor and Defense" all-round sports competitions. We must strive to ensure that all young men and women are constantly involved in physical culture, sport and tourism. Here Komsomol and pioneer workers and activists must set a personal example.

/Physical fitness and the love of sport must be developed from the early years./ Unfortunately, modern standard designs for kindergartens make no provision for a mini-sports hall, paddling pool or other simple, inexpensive sports facilities.

Interest in sport is sharply increased when boys' idols--famous sportsmen--work with them. Girls are led into the splendid world of artistic gymnastics by Irina Deryugina, member of the Komsomol Central Committee. Vladislav Tretyak does not grudge time and effort for work with young hockey players. Yurik Vardanyan's school for young athletes enjoys great popularity. We have 180,000 masters of various types of sport. A sports guide must come to every class and pioneer patrol! (applause)

/There are many omissions in sports work in educational institutions./ One in 10 students is exempted from the "Ready for Labor and Defense" norms for health reasons. Nonattendance at studies in VUZes due to illness has increased. Physical education faculties still organize extracurricular activities only poorly. The student sports society is named for a proud, bold bird, the "Storm Petrel," and its flight can and must be mightier and higher.

It is important to increase the prestige and significance of school physical culture lessons. On the basis of the experience of Kiev schools, the system of home physical training exercises should be introduced more widely, and physical training should permeate the whole routine for schoolchildren. Morning exercises, fitness and concern for deportment and figure must be inculcated from childhood, for a lifetime.

More than 20 million boys and girls take part in the "Starting Points of Hope" competitions between classes. Children compete enthusiastically for the "Leather Ball," "Golden Puck" and "Wicker Ball" [reference unknown] Komsomol Central Committee club prizes. But as yet for many school and neighborhood teams the first start is the last. Their competitions must be held regularly. The Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sport should organize a sports club for girls, too, as popular as, say, the "Golden Puck."

The question of teaching young people to swim should be considered particularly keenly. To this end better use must be made of existing sports facilities, the organized summer holidays for young pioneers and schoolchildren and natural water areas. Komsomol attention should also be devoted to tourism--its organization, content and material and technical base.

It is the task of every Komsomol organization to take a concrete part in the Komsomol 3-year plan for the construction and modernization of sports facilities. A few years ago the Kharkovskiy Komsomol Obkom Public Sports Design Bureau elaborated a design for a sports complex for one residential district in the city. The Yunost sports complex is now one of the best. It has five sports halls, a swimming pool and a playing area. Some 5,000 boys and girls have learned to swim there, 200 people attend athletics classes and 150 adolescents are learning wrestling; in all 1,500 Kharkov people are involved in the sections.

Komsomol organizations must make better use of existing sports bases and facilities. It is again necessary to mention the shortage of sports equipment and kit, especially for children and young people. It does not require great expenditure to produce simple equipment and ensure that a "mini-sports hall" can be arranged in any apartment.

Sports and health combines and physical culture and sports clubs attached to housing operation offices, housing administrations and culture and leisure parks have proved their usefulness. There is an urgent need to increase the number of sections and financially autonomous groups operating on self-financing principles and extend the network of institutions where parents can receive advice on the physical development and fitness of children. The experience of sports work in residential areas acquired in Leningrad, Minsk and Penza should be introduced more persistently.

Physical culture and sport are developing only slowly in the countryside. More than half of all kolkhozes and sovkhoses and one-third of rayon centers have no sports facilities. We must strive to ensure that questions of physical culture and sport become an integral part of plans for the socio-economic development of farms, as is the case in Krasnodarskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays.

Mass sport and physical culture are the firm foundation on the basis of which the high achievements and international prestige of Soviet sport are formed. /The Lenin Komsomol is rightly proud of the outstanding sporting successes of its glorious pupils--champions in the Olympic Games and world and European championships./ Anatoliy Karpov won the title of world chess champion for the third time in a fierce sporting struggle. (applause)

The 22d Summer Olympics were a major sporting and public event. A weighty contribution was made to their successful running by Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallin Komsomol organizations. The Komsomol exercised patronage over the construction and modernization of olympic sites and the training of cadres for the olympic cities and took part in organizing the cultural program for the 1980 Olympics.

Soviet Olympians secured a brilliant, convincing victory in the unofficial team score. I would like once again to warmly and cordially thank them and to say: Keep it up in new sporting battles! (tumultuous applause)

Special Komsomol attention should be devoted to those sports in which Soviet sportsmen have not yet achieved significant successes, and also to work at children's and youth sports schools.

Komsomol organizations must improve the ideological and moral tempering of sportsmen and cultivate collectivism, will, courage, a sense of duty and loyalty to the collective and the sporting community--the best qualities of Soviet sportsmen.

Serious concern must also be devoted to improving the conduct of fans. Unhealthy agitation, blind worship of teams and sports "stars" and exaggerated passions over their victories and defeats must be resolutely eradicated.

Recently we all learned with tremendous pride that courageous Soviet mountaineers have carried out a victorious attack on Everest--the planet's highest peak. Other heights are also within the reach of Komsomol members. Physical culture and sport help young men and women to scale new heights in work, study and military service. Will, strength, courage and daring have always been honored by our people, and it is the Komsomol's noble task to invest every young person with these characteristics.

III. The Komsomol and the Tasks of Preparing a Generation of People Possessing Up-to-Date Knowledge, Loving Labor and Knowing How To Work

Comrades: The student tribe becomes bigger every year in our country. Tens of millions of people are now studying in schools, vocational and technical schools, technical colleges and VUZes. For them, the main labor and civic duty is study, the struggle for deep, lasting knowledge, ideological tempering and preparation for life and socially useful labor.

In the period under review Komsomol committees sought to increase the role of Komsomol organizations in the communist education of students and young people engaged in study and to actively promote the fulfillment of the people's education program elaborated by the party.

Improving Komsomol Work in Schools and the Activity of the Young Pioneers Organization

The businesslike, creative alliance between the Komsomol and the schools has strengthened and been enriched with new content, and all Komsomol detachments have stepped up their attention toward it. The activity of school Komsomol organizations and the ideological, political, labor and moral education of students have improved. The effectiveness of the summer labor semester has increased and about 10 million schoolchildren take part in the work of labor associations annually. For the first time there has been an all-union rally of secretaries of school Komsomol committees. Concern for children's homes and boarding schools has become more practical. Komsomol teaching detachments have become established.

/One of the most important tasks of school Komsomol organizations is cultivating a responsible attitude to study./ The pupil spends 10,000 study hours within school walls. It is the Komsomol's duty to help the teacher to fill each of those hours with intensive mental work, the joy of learning and love of books. It is important for Komsomol comradeship to be manifested more reliably with regard to study and for the movement "not a single laggard," which has reached many schools, to be backed up by concrete, meaningful work.

An interest in knowledge cultivates scientific and technical creativity and agricultural experimentation. As yet only one in five schoolchildren takes part in the youth scientific and technical creativity movement. Komsomol organizations must more actively support clubs for young technicians and naturalists, schools for various areas of knowledge and the "little academies of sciences."

Attached to the Komsomol committee of the I. V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy there is a school of natural sciences, which 300 Moscow schoolchildren attend with interest, and its five branches in various cities have more than 1,000 kids. They are given lectures by academicians A. P. Aleksandrov, Ye. P. Velikhov, I. K. Kikoin and B. B. Kadomtsev and other well-known scientists. How education would gain, if the Kurchatov people had more imitators.

The base for students' scientific and technical creativity must be developed. Many young technicians' stations are sited in unsuitable premise. The range of goods for them in the trade network is poor.

/In the modern school study and labor go together, they are cultivated together./ The network of training shops and sectors at enterprises and interschool production training combines is constantly growing. But there are many schools where labor education is still unsystematic and poorly organized. Theoretical knowledge is not reinforced with practical work and sometimes the schoolchildren do not really work, but play at work.

The call signs of the summer labor semester were heard throughout the country for the first time 10 years ago. Labor and leisure camps and labor detachments of city schoolchildren have become a firm part of life. More than 6,000 schoolchildren in the top grades work at Ivanovskaya Oblast's textile enterprises annually, for instance. Last summer alone they produced output worth R14 million and gave 2,000 textile workers the opportunity to take holidays in the summer months. There is also much that is promising in the work of student production teams. Mechanized harvesting detachments and comprehensive livestock raising units are created on the basis of such teams.

It is the task of Komsomol committees to improve the organization of the summer labor semester. Today only one in five labor and leisure camps has a fixed base and is provided with the necessary equipment. At many schools in Vietbskaya, Ryazanskaya and Tashkentskaya oblasts and Dagestanskaya ASSR student production teams do not have their own sections or machinery, confine themselves to growing just one crop and stop work by the beginning of July.

There is an urgent need to supplement and clarify the legal foundations for the activity of labor associations of schoolchildren and elaborate a standard economic contract. We should organize the production of agricultural machinery and simple tools specially designed for adolescents and children and for labor at home.

The labor activity of a schoolchild in the family and in school should be a subject of constant attention in the collective and an integral part of the entire education process. Komsomol organizations cannot fail to be disturbed by the fact that many schoolchildren do not know how to hold a hammer, mend a switch, sew or cook and are not used to clearing up after themselves at home or in school. It must be noted that only one in five school graduates chooses a job in accordance with his particular labor training. Every year several tens of thousands of yesterday's schoolchildren spend a long time not working, trying to get into some institution or other so as not to have to start work in a shop, the fields or a livestock unit. It is necessary to inculcate in people from their early years a love of and taste for labor and the desire to join the ranks of the glorious working class or the kolkhoz peasantry.

A remarkable initiative has been put forward by the graduates of rural schools in Omskaya Oblast, who have decided to go to work in livestock raising--the shock front in the countryside--and link their destiny with that of their home kolkhoz or sovkhoz. The young people of Omskaya Oblast were sent warm, cordial greetings by L. I. Brezhnev. This initiative must be widely supported--just as the Kostroma schoolchildren's initiative was once taken up. (applause)

The Komsomol has 95,000 Komsomol organizations. And in each of them Komsomol initiative must shine as a bright torch. /It is school Komsomol organizations which must, first and foremost, be characterized by a lively, creative atmosphere./ Komsomol raykoms and gorkoms must devote greater attention to their activity. This was again confirmed by the discussion in the Komsomol Central Committee secretariat of the question of the work of the Komsomol and Pioneer organizations in Minsk's No 28 School.

The country entrusts its most precious thing--its future, its new recruits--to the teacher. In answer to the appeal of the 18th Komsomol Congress more than 30,000 young people from among the ranks of young workers, demobilized servicemen and school leavers have entered teacher training institutions on Komsomol passes. Volunteers--the best young teachers--have been sent for teaching assaults on remote rural schools.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's heartfelt words that we must be generous with attention to the teacher rang out from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress. Komsomol assistance to teachers must be constant and effective. And it begins with close attention to people graduating from teaching VUZes. The ranks of the teachers must be supplemented first and foremost by those who have given a good account of themselves in working with Pioneers in the teaching detachment as productive leaders.

We have 680,000 teachers who are Komsomol members. They are called upon to give day-to-day assistance to the Pioneer and Komsomol aktiv in organizing a full life in student collectives.

Comrades: /Tomorrow, the Komsomol, schools and our whole country will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Pioneers Organization, which unites 20 million children and adolescents./ Permit me, on behalf of the congress, to cordially congratulate our jubilee Red Scarf Brigade, Pioneers of all generations, leaders, teachers and parents on the noteworthy festival. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Soviet Pioneers are warmed by the fatherly love and concern of the party and the Soviet state. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit to the Artek Pioneer camp was a moving event in their life, as were his participation in the international children's festival "for a happy childhood in a peaceful world" and his fatherly appeals to the young generation of our country and all the planet's children.

Today we speak with pride of the glorious 60-year career of the Soviet Pioneer Organization. Pioneers took part with enthusiasm in the elimination of illiteracy and fought fearlessly against socialism's enemies and the fascist aggressors. Pavlik Morozov, Lenya Golikov, Valya Kotik, Zina Portnova and Marat Kazey will always be in the front ranks of the combat Pioneer columns. They gave their most precious thing for the motherland--their young lives. A proposal has been made to erect a monument to the young heroes' glory in the Artek Camp. (prolonged applause)

The life of Pioneer detachments and troops is rich and varied. Pioneers take part in the 5-year plan of shock labor deeds, nature conservation and the "My Motherland--the USSR" expedition, exercise patronage over the little Octobrists [communist organization for 7 to 11-year olds], take part in the Zarnitsa games, follow the routes of the people's feat and go on geological expeditions.

The Pioneer organization's activity must take fuller account of the principles of independent activity and of the particular features of age groups and individuals. The All-Union Pioneer Organization Central Council has been slow to implement the provision of the 18th Komsomol Congress on a differentiated approach to work with Pioneers.

The Komsomol Central Committee recently adopted a resolution on work with older Pioneers. It advises devoting special attention to students in the seventh and eighth grades, assigning them to "senior Pioneer detachments," training Pioneer instructors and making certain changes to the uniform and symbolism for older Pioneers. It is also necessary to amend and expand the regulations on the Pioneer organization and to make provision for little Octobrists in the third grade to be admitted to its ranks from the age of nine.

The Councils of Pioneer organizations and Komsomol committees must step up the sociopolitical thrust of the work of troops and detachments and more actively introduce elements of play and adventure into their life. Every Pioneer action must have a high emotion charge. It can hardly be correct, for instance, for the horn signal and the drumbeat to be replaced by a tape, for the camp fire and the gathering to be replaced by a formalized show, for the interesting, difficult march with obstacles to be replaced by an easy walk. Vivid ideological life for the children, expressed in heartfelt enthusiasm and filled with pure thoughts--that is what adventure means.

The Pioneer columns are led by 82,000 senior leaders. They do much that is good, but they must do even more. Komsomol committees, together with people's education organs, must systematically train and retrain leaders and arm them with knowledge and leading experience. It cannot be tolerated that every year yesterday's 10th-graders come to tens of thousands of Pioneer collectives with no special knowledge or skills and that one in three new leaders leaves the troop without working out the year. The problem of the detachment leader remains acute. We propose to the USSR Ministry of Education that the speciality of educator leader be introduced in teacher training institutes. The Komsomol Central Committee Higher Komsomol School and zonal, republic and oblast Komsomol schools must make a more substantial contribution to training Pioneer cadres.

Komsomol committees and Pioneer councils should make fuller use of the potential of institutions outside school and of Pioneer camps and take more account of the special features of the work of troops and detachments in schools and extended-day groups and residential areas. That is the only way to successfully implement the party's demand for Pioneer work to cover all aspects of Soviet children's life.

/Special Komsomol concern must surround the family's first helpers in raising a child--children's preschool institutions./ In view of the fact that in the next few years schools will go over to education from the age of six, questions of preschool education are acquiring great social significance and the role and responsibility of kindergarten teachers--among whom are many Komsomol members--are growing.

One more thing. The saying current in certain cities and settlements that it can be much harder to get into a kindergarten than into a VUZ is not entirely without foundation. This problem is particularly acute in new cities. In Nizhnevartovsk, Surgut and certain other cities, for instance, only half of the children have the opportunity to attend kindergartens and creches, yet the plan for commissioning preschool institutions is only being 50-60 percent fulfilled. Kindergartens and creches which are not commissioned on time means more mothers' hands not employed in production. At the recent report and election conferences proposals were put forward on declaring the construction of children's institutions to be Komsomol construction projects. In our view, these proposals are correct. (applause)

Developing Komsomol Patronage of the Vocational and Technical Training System

Comrades: The vocational and technical training system has become a true forge of skilled cadres and genuine school of the working shift's labor and ideological-moral education. During the 10th Five-Year Plan two-thirds of the workers who went into industry had acquired a trade in vocational and technical training institutions. A reliable addition to labor collectives!

/Some 4 million young men and women are now studying in the country's vocational and technical training schools. In the period under review 2 million people received Komsomol authorization to train at vocational and technical schools. Over 40,000 production pacemakers went to work in the vocational and technical training system in answer to the Komsomol's call. One in three of the masters and teachers of the 8,200 vocational and technical schools is a Komsomol member. Komsomol work in vocational and technical schools has become more meaningful. Over R100 million of capital investments has been put to use by Komsomol-youth detachments in the construction of new schools and hostels. We note with satisfaction that firm, businesslike and creative cooperation has been established between the Komsomol and vocational and technical school organs.

An example of model work is being set by Leningraders. The city and oblast have set up a modern training and material base and have prepared highly skilled engineering and teaching cadres. The comprehensive plan for the development of vocational and technical training is an integral part of the plans for Leningradskaya Oblast's socioeconomic development. Responding to a call from the heart, dozens of heroes of socialist labor and people's deputies and hundreds of distinguished workers, production pacemakers and innovators have entered vocational and technical schools. Twice heroes of socialist labor V. A. Smirnov and A. P. Mikhalev have become vocational and technical school masters. During the last two five-year plans, Leningrad's vocational and technical schools trained over 500,000 highly skilled workers. The transition to the training of workers with secondary education has been completed. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave a high assessment of these Leningrad achievements in his greeting to the participants in the celebratory meeting of Leningrad City and Leningradskaya Oblast school-graduates who had declared a wish to study at vocational and technical schools.

The work of the Chelyabinskaya Oblast Komsomol organization which, with VUZ students' and teachers' help, has set up scientific and technical societies for vocational and technical school students, is distinguished by a thoughtful attitude toward the shaping of the young work shift.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan vocational and technical institutions are faced with training 13 million skilled workers. The task is large-scale and complex.

The main task in the work of the schools' Komsomol organization is to increase the responsibility of young men and women for acquiring knowledge and mastering their chosen trade and for fostering a communist attitude to labor. Komsomol committees must more actively promote the improvement of the schools' training and educational process. There are considerable reserves in the struggle to make students' knowledge profound and firm. Only 17.7 percent of future production workers are scoring "4" or "5" [out of a possible 5] in general educational subject ratings. In a number of republics, krays and oblasts there are many unjustified absences from classes and the student drop-out rate remains high.

Komsomol organizations are faced with the task of introducing on a broader scale the best experience on the struggle for knowledge by school and student Komsomol members and with making more active use of such forms as Olympiads, thematic societies and mutual aid groups. The vocational and technical training system's prestige now depends greatly on improving general education. The reason why Sverdlovsk's No 61 specialized state vocational and technical school receives three applicants for each place is that it has excellent teachers and a remarkable study and material base, many students obtain nothing but "good" or "excellent" grades, 25 percent of graduates received a high grade and 10 percent obtain a diploma with a distinction. The school's students enter examinations to VUZes on equal terms with the best school graduates.

The arrogant and condescending attitude of some parents, children and even schoolteachers to vocational and technical schools must be overcome once and for all. Here is an extract from the character reference of a graduate of a school in Moskovskaya Oblast's Noginskiy Rayon: "Not suited for work, does not like work, recommended for vocational and technical school." (animation and laughter in the hall) Komsomol committees must take a more active part in vocational guidance toward working trades and in staffing vocational and technical schools.

The utmost attention must be paid to rural vocational and technical schools. Many are equipped with obsolete equipment and visual aids and over 300 have no study farms at all. There are still too few training cadres for stockraising.

Concern for students' study and everyday conditions and for inducing them to stay in production must permeate the entire activity of Komsomol organizations and teachers' collectives. Over 300,000 students live in private apartments and only half are able to vacation in summer in a well-organized way. Many vocational and technical schools do not have the facilities for technical or creative activity or sport. Matters are especially bad in construction schools. One in three have no hostel or study and industrial workshops. This point was also made at the 18th Komsomol Congress but matters are improving only slowly.

/It is incumbent upon Komsomol committees to be attentive to the fate of vocational and technical school graduates, and to see that everyone finds his place in the labor collective,/ becomes established in it and acquires self-confidence. As a result of indifference and disregard for young people's needs, nearly 50 percent of young men and women change jobs each year at industrial enterprises and construction projects and about 30 percent change jobs in the countryside.

The existing system for the distribution of young cadres suffers from depersonalization--school-leavers are not sent to a specific job but to an enterprise in general. Experience convinces one that personalized distribution and distribution to those enterprises and teams where students have undergone practical training are more efficient. In Leningrad, Barnaul and Novokuznetsk, for example, this has made it possible to considerably improve the keeping of vocational and technical school graduates in their allotted jobs.

The Komsomol must pay the utmost attention to all aspects of the life of the newcomer to production: vocational improvement, continuation of education, everyday conditions. It is a matter of honor for all Komsomol committees to worthily fulfill the party's assignment of surrounding the working shift with constant attention and leading it into life along the paths of work.

Komsomol Concern for the Training and Education of Young Specialists

/In the system of young people's communist education an important place is assigned to Soviet higher and technical colleges in the current 5-year plan./ It is a civic stance on the part of the Soviet student, whose shaping is a very important task for the VUZ Komsomol, to study conscientiously and to the utmost of his ability and to be of real benefit to society from his student days onward.

Excellent-rated students, nearly 500,000 of them, and the 5,000 scholarship students are the front line in the struggle for knowledge. At the same time, 1 student in 10 receives an unsatisfactory examination grade and over half receive a "three" in their tests. Greater exactingness must be firmly displayed toward those who treat study irresponsibly.

Among all academic subjects we must highlight in particular the social disciplines, which, in S. M. Kirov's words, study "the resistance of the classes opposing us." An interesting experiment is being conducted at the Tula Polytechnical Institute. Students groups there have assumed collective responsibility for the preparation for and successful passing of tests and examinations in social disciplines by every student. Work on original sources, day-to-day political reports, debates and reciprocal aid have been organized on a broad scale. The Komsomol organizer is a member of the

examinations commission. He takes part in the discussion of gradings. Each person's social work is taken into account here. Consequently, the success rate and sociopolitical activeness have increased in the senior grades too.

The Komsomol committee and the scientific communism department headed by Prof Valentin Aleksandrovich Miroshnichenko are the initiator and heart and soul of the experiment. He is a man who has had a hard, astonishing life. He volunteered for the front. He was wounded eight times. He suffered total blindness. But his Komsomol, Korachagin-like character and passionate desire to learn were triumphant. "Hundreds of students helped me to write my dissertation--this was the Komsomol committee's decision," the professor recalls. "Articles and monographs were read aloud and I summarized them in my head." The students are proud of their tutor. It is a tremendous joy that such people are side by side with VUZ youth in the Komsomol system! (prolonged applause)

The all-union competition-review of study groups carried out by the Komsomol Central Committee together with the AUCCTU and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is an efficient means of improving academic and educational work in student collectives. Its content must be further improved.

Over 80 percent of future specialists are involved in scientific work. From academic research to the creation of aircraft, submarine apparatus and industrial robots and from the design of the simplest structures to participation in implementing the "energy" and "West Siberian oil and gas" programs--such is the range of interests of the student scientific and technical associations operating in the majority of the country's VUZes.

An artificial earth satellite built by Moscow Aviation Institute students has been put into orbit. This is a gift from Soviet students to the 19th Komsomol Congress and the beginning of the implementation of the "Student Intercosmos" program, in which future specialists from the fraternal socialist countries are participating. (prolonged applause)

We are faced with the task of making students' scientific creativity as mass-scale and effective as the construction detachment movement. In addition to realistic course and diploma planning the creation of students' scientific centers, design bureaus and detachments and comprehensive creative teams with the participation of young production workers should be on a wider scale. The practice of concluding cooperation contracts between student and labor collectives--between VUZes and enterprises, faculties and shops, courses and sections and groups and teams--is worthy of attention.

The third working semester has become an organic component of the academic and educational process. Work within student detachments helps each student to become acquainted with the experience of collective labor, to consolidate acquired knowledge in practice and to temper the will and character. We are

rightly proud of students' selfless labor on construction sites and in agriculture, transport and health care organs. For 10th Five-Year plan results 1,700 active participants and organizers of the patriotic movement were awarded orders and medals of the USSR.

Volgograd and some other cities have found interesting forms of students' work in the national economy throughout the academic year. In a number of VUZ centers student detachments have been set up which work on formulating and introducing projects for the modernization and retooling of production. Komsomol committees must actively develop long-term forms of students' collective labor and creativity, the best traditions of the patriotic movement and forms of unpaid socially useful labor.

Some 4 million young men and women are now working in VUZ and technical college evening and correspondence sections. It is incumbent upon Komsomol raykoms and gorkoms and VUZ and enterprise Komsomol committees to pay greater attention to them as well as to working youth school students, to help them to obtain in-depth and firm knowledge without time out from production and to become skilled experts.

Komsomol organizations can and must do considerably more to improve young students' everyday and leisure conditions and to fortify their health. It is necessary to disseminate on a wider scale the experience of Tomsk, Rostov and Kharkov where joint councils on student hostel affairs have been set up and where student canteen trusts, inter-VUZ polyclinics and leisure bases are operating.

One student in 10 is now married and half the families have children. However, there are virtually no hostels for students with families and they are clearly not being allocated enough places at children's institutions. A number of VUZ centers in the Ukraine have accumulated positive experience in the solution of this problem. However, these are only isolated examples. It is quite clear that student families need greater attention.

Participation in the training of highly skilled experts is a noteworthy tradition of the Lenin Komsomol. And this tradition must be strengthened and developed. The prestige of engineering work should be raised among young people, the profession of mining engineer, metallurgist, machine builder and power worker should be actively propagandized and a responsible attitude to job distribution work, a readiness to go to the most difficult and hard-fought areas of production, education, health care and culture should be inculcated. Education does not finish with the receipt of a diploma. The urgent demand of the time is to persistently and continuously replenish one's knowledge and to learn, learn, learn. (prolonged applause)

IV. Improving Organizational Work. A Lively Creative Atmosphere in Every Komsomol Collective

Comrades: /Since the 18th Komsomol Congress the role of the Lenin Komsomol as the party's active assistant and combat reserve has continued to grow, its practical activity has become wider in scale and its participation in the administration of state and social affairs has intensified./ The Komsomol's structure has improved, relations within the Komsomol have developed, and the qualitative composition of Komsomol cadres and aktivs and the level of their training have improved. The Komsomol's financial situation and material base have strengthened.

We learn the art of organizational work, living ties with mass youth and Leninist style from the party.

/The Komsomol is the truly mass organization of all Soviet youth. Its ranks number 41.7 million young men and women./ The majority of Komsomol members work in diverse spheres of the national economy, culture and social administration. The number of young Komsomol workers has grown in recent years. There are now over 14 million of them or nearly 35 percent of the Komsomol's membership. This is the largest proportion of workers throughout the postwar years.

The number of Komsomol members engaged in agriculture has increased by over 1.1 million. The proportion of Komsomol members in trade, the light and food industries and the services sphere has grown. There are now more Komsomol members among agricultural experts. There are over 2 million engineers and technicians and nearly 300,000 agricultural experts in the Komsomol. One agronomist, livestock expert and teacher in five and one doctor in six in the country is a Komsomol member. The general educational standard of Komsomol members is rising and two-thirds of them have higher or secondary education.

/The Komsomol is a truly international youth organization./ It unites young men and women from over 100 nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union. The number of indigenous Komsomol members in the Komsomol organizations of union and autonomous republics, oblasts and okrugs is increasing. At the same time, these organizations are becoming increasingly multinational. This is a vivid manifestation of the general features of the process of the formation of the Soviet people, a new historical community of people.

The growth in the Komsomol organizations of Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya and Kamchatskaya oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy and Primorskiy krais and Yakutskaya and Buryatskaya ASSRs is a further confirmation of our young people's burning desire to make their contribution to implementing the program outlined by the party for transforming Siberia and the Far East.

The Elnin Komsomol's prestige and power of attraction is growing. Nearly 20 million young men and women were accepted into the Komsomol's ranks between the 18th and 19th Komsomol [Congresses] and Komsomol membership increased by 4.3 million.

On entering the Komsomol, young people link their best plans and dreams with it and strive to be in the front rank of the fighters for communism. "I ask to be accepted as a Komsomol member," requested Sergey Lysenkov, a 14-year-old schoolboy from Orenburgskaya Oblast who worked in last year's difficult harvest as a combine harvester assistant. "I ask you to consider me as a Komsomol member," Irkutskaya Oblast's Kazachinsko-Lenskiy Komsomol raykom was asked by Nina Vyatkina, a young construction worker on the Baykal-Amur railroad, on the eve of the commissioning of the Lena-Kunepma section. "I want to be in the front rank and with my Komsomol card in hand to defend my beloved motherland if necessary," guards Private Mikhail Yakimchuk said at a Komsomol meeting 1 day before the opening of the Zapad-81 exercises. How well these lines compare with what the writers' fathers wrote before battle, before going with the first train to the virgin lands and on the eve of all great tests.

However, individual Komsomol committees underestimate the importance of admitting to the Komsomol the best representatives of working youth, or increasing the Komsomol presence and consequently influencing the most crucial sectors of production in the decisive sectors of the national economy. For instance, the number of construction workers who are Komsomol members has declined substantially in the Altayskiy Kray and Chitinskaya Oblast organizations. Perhaps the volume of construction has fallen off here? Or there are fewer young people on construction sites? On the contrary. That means that it is something else which is the matter--a lack of purposeful work with young men and women.

If the ranks of a Komsomol organization with a basis for growth are not being swelled, there is just one conclusion: it does not enjoy authority among young people. Every such organization must be seriously investigated and helped to put matters right.

Great harm is caused by a formal attitude toward the admission of young men and women, particularly schoolchildren, to the Komsomol. Individual Komsomol committees violate the principle of an individual approach in work with non-Komsomol young people. Some 19 students at the Novosibirskaya Oblast DOSAAF school became Komsomol members in just one day. Having written dictated applications they went together to a Komsomol meeting where they were admitted to the Komsomol. An hour later a Leninskiy Raykom Bureau was held which approved the decision of the primary party organization. But by the end of the day the newfound Komsomol members had already been taken off the books. Such "expeditiousness" causes great harm to the cause of education.

The Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees must continue to resolutely put a stop to the desire of individual Komsomol workers to cover up their idleness with impressive entry in a statistical report. We stress once again most clearly that the numerical strength of the Komsomol is not an end in itself. The growth of the Komsomol ranks has never been achieved and will not be achieved by reducing exactingness toward entrants. It is necessary to persistently improve work with non-Komsomol young people, to step up the propaganda of the glorious traditions and heroic history of the Komsomol and to mold in young men and women a profound respect for the Red Banner of their organization and for the Komsomol card and badge. The day he joins the Komsomol must be a notable event which each young person remembers all his life.

/There are 450,000 primary organizations in the Komsomol./ It is essential to display constant concern for their consolidation. "It is a matter," the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, "of ensuring that a lively, creative atmosphere is created in every Komsomol organization." This graphic, broad formula expresses the main thing--Komsomol life should be politically rich, filled with socially useful deeds, interesting and dynamic and marked by a desire to display "your initiative and enterprise" in everything.

The Komsomol organization of the Sverdlovsk-Passazhirskiy depot locomotive operation shop has 172 Komsomol members. The majority are assistant locomotive drivers and locomotive drivers and are constantly on the move. The Komsomol members' complex work conditions are no obstacle to the cause. In the shop there is a friendly and cohesive Komsomol collective which can cope with crucial, major matters. The "shop Komsomol power station" provides 1.5 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year--this saving is the result of the skilled driving of electric trains. All the Komsomol members take part in the Lenin examination and improve their professional and political standard. Here they have forgotten long ago the meaning of being in arrears on their membership dues or failing to appear at a meeting without valid reason.

/There is a lively, creative atmosphere where man is the focus of attention of the organization/, where Komsomol initiative and enterprise are fully displayed. The Komsomol committees' task is to step up individual work with young men and women, to seek to ensure that one and all are involved in useful business and have assignments.

Today about 500,000 Komsomol members have been elected to soviets of people's deputies and over 2 million to leading organs of trade unions and other public organizations, and 9.5 million are engaged in elective Komsomol work. It is important to select assignments correctly, to help the Komsomol member to take his first steps in the public field and to fully ensure an outlet for his energy and initiative. More active use must be made of all forms of individual work, and young people must be recruited more extensively to take part in the administration of the affairs of production and educational collectives and in the national economy.

Our country is on the threshold of a major political event--this June the elections to the local soviets will take place. Komsomol committees have joined in the election campaign everywhere. This is a good school for the young people's political activity.

A comprehensive form of ideological-political, labor and moral education is the Lenin examination. Its content must be constantly improved. Evidently the time taken for sociopolitical certification should be revised so that production workers adopt socialist pledges and personal comprehensive plans simultaneously. These and other questions of the organization of the Lenin examination must be studied attentively by the Komsomol Central Committee.

A lively, creative atmosphere is an atmosphere of collectivism and a high degree of mutual exactingness, of Komsomol comradeship and the strict assessment of Komsomol members' deeds and actions in the spirit of the requirements of the Komsomol rules. Strict sanctions must be imposed on those who take no part in social work and work and study carelessly. There cannot and must not be any lenience toward those who violate the norms of our morality, who behave in an unseemly fashion. This is precisely the high exactingness which the party teaches us.

Take a question like the registration of Komsomol members. Every year about 12 million Komsomol members move from one organization to another. A natural process. But some young men and women display a lack of discipline here and lose their organizational link with primary organizations. Komsomol committees must display more principlemindedness and exactingness here.

The Komsomol meeting is the supreme organ of the Komsomol organization, a school for the social activeness of young men and women. It involves summing up the results of what has been done and is a launch pad for new achievements. Every meeting must leave its mark on the life of the Komsomol cell, arouse the Komsomol members' thoughts and feelings and mold efficiency and principlemindedness, a critical attitude toward shortcomings and a rejection of verbosity.

The 19th Komsomol Congress was preceded by reports and elections in the country's Komsomol organizations. They took place with enormous attention from the CPSU Central Committee and local party organs and became an exacting review of the Komsomol ranks. The majority of meetings and conferences were distinguished by a high degree of organization, efficiency, heightened exactingness and criticism and self-criticism. The meetings voiced many comments and specific proposals for improving Komsomol work. It is important that they, like the decisions of the report and election meetings and conferences and congresses, should all be consistently implemented.

/In the period under review the structure of all echelons of the Komsomol was improved./ In connection with the creation of production and science-and-production associations and agroindustrial complexes the process of enlarging primary Komsomol organizations continued. Over 8,000 Komsomol committees have been granted raykom rights. Under these conditions the role of the lower-level cells, which are closest to the life and deeds of young men and women, is enhanced.

The Komsomol has 2 million shop and equivalent organizations and Komsomol groups. However, Komsomol groups have still not been created in many Komsomol and youth collectives in industry and construction. That is a grave shortcoming. Under the conditions of the widespread transition to the team method of labor organization and incentive more attention must be paid to the creation of Komsomol groups and their work.

Comrades: The activity of the Komsomol Central Committee in the period under review has been aimed at fulfilling the tasks set by the party, ensuring collectivity of leadership, strengthening discipline and organization and developing intra-Komsomol democracy. There have been 10 Komsomol Central Committee plenums and regular bureau and secretariat sessions which have examined questions relating to the Komsomol's participation in the development of the national economy, the intensification of young people's ideological and moral education, the improvement of work with general educational school pupils, the further organizational and political consolidation of the Komsomol ranks and other questions.

The Komsomol now has 14 republic, 158 kray and oblast, 10 okrug and about 4,400 city and rayon Komsomol organizations. The practice of reviewing Komsomol organizations' work has improved. The republic, kray, oblast, city and rayon organizations which have been awarded the Komsomol Central Committee challenge Red Banner "for successes in young people's communist education" deserve the most favorable comment.

Komsomol Central Committee challenge Red Banners have been presented in perpetuity to the winners in the survey of the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions--the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Moldavian republic Komsomol organizations, the Moscow and Kiev city organizations, the Altayskiy and Khabarovskiy kray organizations and the Bashkirskaya, Voronezhskaya, Gorkovskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Leningradskaya, Moskovskaya, Rostovskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Donetskaya, Kustanayskaya, Tashkentskaya and Khmel'nitskaya oblast organizations. (applause)

The Armenian, Georgian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian republic Komsomol organizations, which have celebrated their 60-year jubilees, have been awarded lofty awards of the motherland for their active participation in socialist and communist building and fruitful work on the young people's communist education. (prolonged applause)

At the same time the Kamchatskiy, Severo-Osetinskiy, Tuvinskiy and several other Komsomol obkoms are not persistent enough in resolving the tasks facing them. Blame here also rests with the Komsomol Central Committee, and primarily its Komsomol organs section, which has failed to display consistent exactingness toward them and to render them the necessary aid. /Komsomol raykoms, gorkoms and okruzhkoms are an important component./ The level of primary organizations' activity largely depends on their vigor and competence and on thoughtful analysis and daily practical aid.

Komsomol committees, beginning with the Komsomol Central Committee, must improve the style of their work with even greater persistence. Regimentation, bureaucratism, a plethora of papers and resolutions, verbosity and other manifestations of a formal bureaucratic approach toward matters frequently penetrate our Komsomol milieu. And that leads to a discrepancy between word and deed, to a situation where individual Komsomol workers sometimes lose their modesty and ability to assess their own activity critically. The Komsomol style work must be imbued with efficiency and specificity, a scientific approach and a high degree of exactingness ruling out any manifestations of complacency and indifference, formalism and conceit.

/The party teaches the Komsomol to resolve in close unity tasks of ideological and organizational work and to display a comprehensive approach toward ideological-political, labor and moral education./ This is an important guarantee of the further enhancement of the militancy of the Komsomol ranks and the Komsomol members' vanguard role in labor, study, and Soviet young people's social affairs.

Comprehensive plans for young people's communist education elaborated under the leadership of party committees have become widespread in recent years. They make it possible to deploy forces better and coordinate the efforts of all organizations engaged in young people's education. The Komsomol's cooperation with state, trade union and other public and economic organs has strengthened. However, the potential for comprehensive planning is not being used fully by Komsomol committees. It is important to study in greater depth the processes taking place among the young and give better consideration to their requirements, interests and improved standard of education and culture.

The Komsomol's link with scientific organizations has strengthened, and the range of research topics relating to youth problems has expanded. An important role here belongs to the Komsomol Central Committee and USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences social council for the study of youth problems. The study of public opinion among young people and work with letters and comments sent to Komsomol organs and the editorial offices of youth publications require unremitting attention.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Monitoring and Verification of Execution of Decisions in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" stresses that verification of the execution of decisions remains a bottleneck in organizational work. This also applies fully to the Komsomol.

The fulfillment of decisions taken by Komsomol committees depends largely on how topical and clearly and specifically formulated they are. Empty phrases and general appeals only disorganize work. "All our decisions must be backed up by thoughtful, precise organizational measures," L. I. Brezhnev said. "What must be done and where and within what deadlines, who is specifically responsible for a given sector and who--once again, who specifically--verifies execution."

Comrades: /The growing demands on the Komsomol's activity oblige us to constantly improve the selection, placement and education of cadres and activists. The Komsomol Central Committee, with the most active support of party organs, has taken the necessary steps to ensure that all sectors of Komsomol work are headed by politically mature, competent and skilled youth organizers.

The detachment of young communists working in the Komsomol has increased by one-third in the past 4 years and has increased fivefold by comparison with the mid-sixties. The party nucleus in the Komsomol consists of almost 1.5 million communists, combatants selflessly devoted to their cause and capable by their words, deeds and personal example of enthralling young men and women. CPSU members and candidate members now head about half the primary Komsomol organizations.

In the period under review workers, kolkhoz members and national economy specialists were actively promoted to Komsomol work. All secretaries of union republic Komsomol Central Committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms, 90 percent of Komsomol gorkom and raykom secretaries and one-third of primary Komsomol organization secretaries have higher education while half have engineering and technical, economic or agricultural education. Two-thirds of Komsomol raykom, gorkom, obkom and kraykoms and Komsomol Central Committee first secretaries have been through a school of labor tempering in plant shops, in mines, on construction sites, and in fields and livestock units.

Working in the Komsomol is not only a great honor but also a tremendous responsibility. Militancy and a lively creative atmosphere in Komsomol collectives depend largely on the ability, efficiency, conscientiousness, initiative, high moral qualities and human charm of the Komsomol workers and activists. They must live in the midst of young people and constantly heed their voice. This must be a requirement and rule for every Komsomol leader. No references to pressure of work or "current business" can serve as justification for those who rarely visit the construction site, livestock units, workers' hostel or evening school, where the young men and women work, study and relax.

In the period since the 18th Komsomol Congress the system of training and retraining Komsomol cadres and activities has improved, the network of Komsomol schools has expanded and their study facilities have strengthened. The new Olympiyets training center has begun to operate, where over 16,000 primary Komsomol organization secretaries have already been trained. The Komsomol Central Committee Higher Cooperative School has improved the standard of its training and educational and scientific research work. The system for training Komsomol cadres and activists must be improved constantly. Every Komsomol worker and activist must have a program for his continuous education and must work regularly on himself.

However, youth "leaders" who have stopped developing, who have fenced themselves off from young people with a paper barrier, who are indifferent toward their duties and some of whom even behave in an unseemly fashion, have not disappeared. Such people have no right to work in the Komsomol. Treasuring the party's trust and the trust of his comrades in the Komsomol-- there is no higher duty for the Komsomol worker and activist. (prolonged applause)

The 26th CPSU Congress' demand that all those promoted to leading work should be tempered in the midst of life and undergo the schooling of the labor collective must be persistently implemented.

In 1972, after graduating from sovkhoz-technical college, the young specialist Viktor Gavrilenko was sent to the XXII Sezda KPSS kolkhoz. He was drafted to work in a lagging brigade and then, when he had taken charge of it, he was rapidly able to bring it up to the level of the leading ones. He graduated from the agricultural academy without time out from work and became the kolkhoz's chief agronomist. Viktor has firmly acquired the glory of a master producing good harvests, a production innovator and an active public worker. A delegate to the 17th, 18th and 19th Komsomol congresses, member of the Komsomol Central Committee and winner of the order of the labor Red Banner, Viktor Gavrilenko has graduated from a great school of public and Komsomol work. He is now secretary of the Gomelskiy Komsomol Obkom. His experience of life, love for people and his job and principlemindedness have won him merited authority.

Educated by the party and raised on practical deeds in fulfilling its decisions, Komsomol cadres are constantly swelling the ranks of party, trade union and soviet organs and are being promoted to responsible economic and administrative work. This is yet more graphic evidence of the great trust placed in the Komsomol.

Comrades: /The point of the life and activity of the League of Youth Leninists lies in the struggle for the party's cause./ Emulation of the communists and utilization of the CPSU's rich experience are a guarantee of the Komsomol ranks' ideological and organizational firmness.

The communists nurture their young successors with unremitting, ruly paternal attention, in an exacting and demanding way. The entire multifaceted, titantic activity of our party's combat headquarters--the CPSU Central Committee--is imbued with Leninist concern for the future of our motherland, for the younger generation and for the Komsomol's deeds. Questions relating to work with young people and party leadership of the Komsomol are kept constantly in sight by union republic communist party Central Committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations.

/The Lenin Komsomol has paid constant and great attention to the preparation of new party reinforcements from among the young people./ In the period between the 25th and 26th party congresses the Komsomol recommended over 2.3 million of its best alumni for the party ranks.

In December 1921, on familiarizing himself with the draft of one of the resolutions of the 11th conference of the Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks, V. I. Lenin made comments of fundamental importance directly touching on the preparation of a party reserve via the Komsomol. "It seems to me," Vladimir Ilich noted, "that on this point it is essential to impose stricter conditions and verification of the fact that Komsomol members admitted to the party have, first, studied really seriously and learned something and, second, gone through a long probationary period of serious practical work (economic, cultural and so forth)."

These words of Lenin's sound just as acute and topical right now. To become a communist is a great honor and tremendous responsibility for every Komsomol member. The responsibility of the Komsomol organizations and Komsomol committees for recommending them to the party must also be high.

The Komsomol checks its every step against the party. Exceptionally important, determining significance for the Komsomol's activity attaches to the congresses of our Communist Party. It is proposed to introduce, in line with the schedules adopted by the CPSU, schedules for holding republican Komsomol congresses and report and election conferences. It is proposed to introduce changes to the Komsomol rules; to hold All-Union Komsomol and union republic Komsomol congresses once every 5 years and report and election conferences every 2-3 years. (applause)

Steadily following Lenin's party--that is where the Komsomol sees the supreme point of its activity. (applause)

V. Struggling More Actively for Peace and Against War and Strengthening Young People's Anti-Imperialist Solidarity

Comrades: The Komsomol and soviet youth organizations, loyal to Lenin's behests on the international brotherhood of working people, are developing fruitful ties with their contemporaries abroad. Over 1,350 national and international youth and student organizations of various political and ideological leanings from 140 countries--that is the range of our contacts. Virtually all republic, kray, and oblast Komsomol organizations and

representatives of all categories of young people take part in their implementation. /The main avenue of cooperation is the struggle for peace and against the threat of war./

The peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress has become a banner for the Komsomol's activity in the international youth movement. /The Lenin Komsomol and all Soviet young people wholly and fully support the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the titantic activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding standard-bearer of peace, and the new peace initiatives he has advanced. (tumultuous applause)./

The clouds of war have recently been gathering over our planet again. United States and NATO militarist circles are trying to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium and are developing and building up the production of new weapons of mass destruction, including neutron and chemical weapons. They are adopting the monstrous doctrines of the permissibility of a "limited" nuclear war and a first nuclear strike and are stoking an atmosphere of military hysteria.

The young are becoming increasingly aware of the threat looming over them of becoming the victim of the U.S. and NATO militarist circles' adventurist policy. The senseless arms race imposed by these forces is diverting enormous funds from social programs and depriving many millions of young men and women even in the most developed countries of the capitalist world, dooming them to unemployment and preventing them from receiving an education and enjoying the benefits of culture and sport.

Under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation great significance was attached to the holding in Helsinki in 1981 of the world forum of youth and students for peace, detente and disarmament, which showed clearly that only the collective efforts of all those who hold peace dear can erect a firm barrier on the path of war and the arms race.

The aggressive actions of the opponents of detente are generating protest and prompting millions of young men and women in all countries to join the ranks of the active fighters for peace. We express our warm support for the broad young people's masses' demonstrations against the NATO strategists' sinister plans to turn West Europe into a launchpad for new U.S. nuclear missiles. Soviet young people say a firm and resolute "no to U.S. missiles in Europe! No to aggression and war! We shall not let the world be blown up!" (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Peace is not a gift from heaven, its preservation and consolidation require daily, hard struggle, L. I. Brezhnev has said today. Millions of young Soviet men and women have sent to NATO headquarters their angry demands for the halting of the arms race and the elaboration of senseless plans for nuclear warfare.

Komsomol committees must continue to use various forms and means for raising vigorous and aware young fighters for peace. The Komsomol sees it as its task to actively explain among broad strata of foreign youth the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state and expose bourgeois propaganda's fabrications concerning the alleged "Soviet threat," we believe it is essential to hold an all-union "Soviet youth peace march" which will include demonstrations, meetings, marches, labor stints and other initiatives and actions expressed Soviet young people's desire to curb the arms race and safeguard peace throughout the world. (tumultuous applause)

Practical actions in the struggle against the threat of war and participation in the young people's antimilitarist campaign developing throughout the world must become for young Soviet men and women who are building communism a school of ideological and political maturation, a school of civic maturity, patriotism and internationalism.

Comrades: /In building a new society and struggling against the nuclear threat the Lenin Komsomol acts with the youth leagues of the socialist community countries./ The indestructible unity of the socialist states' fraternal communist and workers parties is a firm foundation on which fraternal friendly ties are built between the young men and women of the USSR and their contemporaries from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. There are no forces in the world capable of disrupting this inspiring unity. The Lenin Komsomol will always be true to this unity. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The participation of our countries' young people in the construction of very large-scale CEMA projects, the Soyuz gas pipeline and Mir power system, and in joint selfless labor at the Kursk magnetic anomaly and the nuclear power station in Hungary, on the West Siberian oilfields and machinebuilding construction sites in Cuba, at mining industry enterprises in Mongolia and industrial projects in Vietnam has become a veritable school of internationalism. The miners of the 60-Letiye Oktyabrskoy Revolyutsii Mine in the Donbass and the Paskov Mine in Ostrava are working in rhythm.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the fraternal parties outlined new prospects for the socialist community's development. Long-term targeted programs are of enormous significance in the CEMA countries' cooperation. For instance, the Free German Youth has come out with a fine initiative, proclaiming the construction of two sectors of the gas pipeline from Urengoy to the USSR's western border a central youth project. This initiative is close to us: the Komsomol has declared the gas pipeline's installation an all-union shock Komsomol construction site.

The nature and scale of mutual relations between youth organizations now make it possible to learn from each other all that is best and progressive and to borrow the most interesting forms of young people's ideological-political, labor and moral education. The desire to study attentively and make extensive use of the fraternal countries' experience must become the pivot of the

expanding ties between the Komsomol organizations of provinces and cities, related enterprises and student collectives. International competition has been further developed. Hundreds of youth collectives supported the initiative of the young longshoremen of Odessa and Varna to launch competition in honor of the Soviet and Bulgarian Communists' congresses under the slogan "two congresses--one goal."

Our opponents are bending over backwards to use lies, slander and concentrated acts of ideological subversion to poison the consciousness of young people in the socialist countries and to fragment the youth leagues ideologically and organizationally. This was confirmed by the events in Poland where counter-revolution, relying on the support of foreign reaction, tried to attract young people to its side and use them as a blind tool in the struggle against socialism's gains in people's Poland.

Life confirms that only on the basis of Lenin's tested organizational, political and ideological principles can the youth leagues act in the role of the vanguard of the younger generation and oppose the class enemy's subversive activity. We express the firm conviction that the fraternal youth leagues in Poland will be the PZPR's reliable assistants in the struggle to consolidate socialism in Poland. (prolonged applause)

... Some 6KM from the River Bug, in the small village of Okopy, there is a modest obelisk with a star: "Aleksandr Fedorovich Zolotenin, born 1926, died 21 July 1944." This is the first inch of liberated Polish soil and, they say, the first grave of a Soviet soldier on it. One of 600,000 graves. The exploit of the Soviet serviceman and liberator will live on in young patriots' hearts. (prolonged applause)

Soon the peoples of the world will celebrate the 40th anniversary of Europe's liberation from fascism. The Komsomol warmly supports the proposal of the socialist countries' fraternal youth leagues to hold in 1982 through 1985 the "Pamyat" [Memory] international relay of patriotic deeds devoted to that notable date. (applause)

Today the song and grandsons of those who saved mankind from the horrors of fascist enslavement are standing guard over our peoples' peaceful gains. The crucial task of the socialist countries' youth organizations is to strengthen the tested brotherhood in arms of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies.

The defense of socialism's gains is young people's international duty. For almost 25 years U.S. imperialism has been vainly trying to prevent revolutionary Cuba from building a new life. The Komsomol angrily denounced the provocative U.S. policy with respect to the Cuban people and resolutely states: "The island of freedom is not alone! Hands off Cuba!" (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are carrying out socialist transformations, defending their independence and sovereignty and struggling for peace and stability in Southeast Asia under exceptionally complex conditions. Soviet young people will continue invariably to strengthen their friendship and to render international support to the younger generation in these countries in building a new life and defending their revolutionary gains. (prolonged applause)

In the period since the 18th Komsomol Congress our traditional relations of friendship with Yugoslav youth organizations have continued to develop.

The Komsomol supports the desire of DPRK working people and young people for the country's peaceful democratic unification without outside interference.

Komsomol members and young Soviet men and women fully share our party's principled position with respect to China voiced in the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses and in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the celebrations in Tashkent. In accordance with the party line the Komsomol will resolutely oppose Beijing's hegemonistic course and its alignment with the policy of imperialism in the world arena and will advocate the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and mutual understanding between the young people of the USSR and the PRC.

In the period under review the Komsomol's cooperation with youth organizations in Asia, Africa and Latin American countries has expanded markedly. The Lenin Komsomol is invariably in solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the liberated countries peoples and will consistently strengthen its internationalist cooperation with the young fighters for national and social liberation and against the imperialist policy of neocolonialism, diktat and aggression, against fascism, Zionism, racism and apartheid. (prolonged applause)

The Komsomol will continue to comprehensively develop its friendly ties with the youth leagues of Angola, Democratic Yemen, Congo, Mozambique, Ethiopia and other states with a socialist development and to render them fraternal assistance. (prolonged applause)

The Soviet Union's young men and women express their ardent solidarity with the young Afghan patriots who are making their contribution to the cause of progressive transformations in the country and are taking an active part in the activity of the national fatherland front. Relations between the Komsomol and the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan are strengthening, becoming richer and acquiring new facets. We have rendered and will continue to render our Afghan friends all-around internationalist support and aid. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Our congress warmly greets the young people of Nicaragua, which has won its independence in revolutionary battles and is courageously defending it today. (tumultuous applause)

We express our resolute support for the patriots of El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Uruguay and other countries where terror and violence rule, where thousands of young fighters are languishing in police torture chambers.

The Komsomol warmly welcomes the birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe and expresses its solidarity with the people and young people of Namibia and South Africa who are waging a selfless struggle for freedom and against racism and apartheid. (prolonged applause)

Young Soviet men and women resolutely support the struggle of the Arab countries' peoples and young people against imperialism and reaction and advocate the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, right up to the creation of their own independence state, and an all-embracing and just solution to the Near East conflict. (prolonged applause)

Questions of the anti-imperialist struggle were at the center of the attention of the world conference of youth for the establishment of a new international economic order held in Mexico in 1980, the international "youth, development and peace" conference held in our country last year and a number of other youth events. However, the situation requires new initiatives.

The Komsomol will promote by every means the development of young people's anti-imperialist solidarity and the consolidation of the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement. We are in favor of holding an international conference on problems of young people's anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation and peace.

/The Lenin Komsomol is strengthening by every means its friendship and proletarian solidarity with the communist youth leagues in the capitalist countries and is in solidarity with the struggle of the young workers and working people against the omnipotence of capital and for democratic rights and freedoms./

The further aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism, the growing recession phenomena in the economy, unprecedented inflation, the rise in unemployment and the decline in living standards are acutely affecting the position of young people. From school to the ranks of the unemployed: that is the fate of millions of young men and women in the capitalist countries. One-fourth of unemployed Americans are young people. Four out of every 10 unemployed in West Europe are under the age of 25.

While building up the arms race and increasing expenditure on the maintenance of the military-industrial complex, the capitalist states are cutting back appropriations for education, health and social security needs. All this is leading to the further exacerbation of social contradictions. Young people can understand from their own experience that in bourgeois society there is not and cannot be class peace and they are actively joining the struggle for

their rights. Police truncheons and water cannons are turned on them and plastic bullets, tear gas and the full might of the repressive apparatus are brought into play. Bourgeois propaganda wages psychological warfare against the young.

We rejoice in the successes of the capitalist countries' youth leagues in the struggle against oppression by the monopolies and for the interests of young workers and all young working people and their mounting role in the antiwar movement. The Komsomol builds its cooperation with the fraternal leagues by using as its guide the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, pursuing the spirit of comradeship and equality and on the basis of the unity of their goals in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. (applause)

Every youth league is constructively seeking ways and means of struggling to achieve common tasks while, naturally, taking into consideration the features of the youth movement in its own country. Here differences are possible in approaches toward the solution of specific questions of the class struggle and the assessment of particular phenomena of international life. However, the results of cooperation cannot fail to be affected by the actions of those league leaders who prefer to put existing differences of view to the force. Sometimes they make statements which depict absolutely unobjectively, as in a distorting mirror, the state of affairs in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and their domestic and foreign policy. By these actions they are essentially helping to fan the noisy anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns whose organizers are the forces of imperialism and reaction. Giving a principled assessment of these phenomena, the Komsomol will continue to defend the unity of the ranks of the international communist and democratic youth movement for the sake of the ideals of peace and socialism. (applause)

The Komsomol attaches great significance to joint actions with young socialists and social democrats and awaits corresponding steps from them. On questions of the prevention of war and the consolidation of peace it is important to develop cooperation with all democratic, peace-loving forces. The Komsomol is prepared to actively support all initiatives useful to the cause of peace, democracy and the defense of young people's vital interests. (applause) The holding of a world meeting of young working people could serve to galvanize the struggle against the omnipotence of the monopolies and the growth of militarism and for democratic rights and freedoms.

The institution, in October 1980 at the meeting in Budapest, of an all-European structure for cooperation among young people and students was an important result of many years of searching for mutually acceptable political and organizational foundations for joint actions in the interests of peace and detente. The exchanges and contacts undertaken within its framework attest to the desire of broad forces of the continent's youth movement to promote the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki final act.

The Komsomol assesses highly the results of the 11th world festival of youth and students in Havana, which graphically demonstrated to the whole world the strength of anti-imperialist solidarity and the desire of the world's youth and students for peace and friendship. We advocate the continuity and development of the glorious traditions of this movement and the holding of a 12th world festival of youth and students. (applause)

The United Nations, as is well known, has proclaimed 1985 international youth year. We are in favor of the events held in this connection leading to a real improvement in the socioeconomic position of the young and serving their interests and the cause of peace and the peoples' cooperation.

The Komsomol and the USSR youth organizations committee work actively in the international organizations with the biggest mass membership--the WFDY and the international union of students. The Komsomol will continue to promote in every way the consolidation of the anti-imperialist unity and to enhance the role and effectiveness of these associations in the struggle for peace and disarmament and in defense of the rights of the younger generation. The 11th assembly of the WFDY which is to open soon in Prague is designed to be an important milestone on this path.

An important role belongs to international tourist exchange in the development of cooperation. Today the logo of the Komsomol Central Committee's Sputnik international youth tourism bureau can be encountered in 88 countries. In recent years 800,000 foreign guests have followed its itineraries while 670,000 young men and women have traveled abroad. Komsomol organizations must pay special attention to ensure that when they travel abroad the envoys of Soviet youth bear the truth about our motherland and the Soviet way of life.

Komsomol members and Soviet young people are fully aware of their international responsibility for the historical destiny of socialism and for clear skies over the earth. May the ranks of the young fighters for peace strengthen, may the banner of the peoples' friendship, the banner of proletarian solidarity, flutter proudly over the planet! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades: It is as though spring itself has entered this fine palace. May itself is a festive month for Soviet people, a fine month marked by so many memorable events. With the signs of spring, in this festive auditorium you can clearly sense the breath of our wonderful, strenuous, swift-moving times.

Responsibility to the party and to the country which raised us unites the delegates to the 19th Kosmosol Congress and millions of young hearts. Some 48 years ago the Moscow truck plant workers' "combat leaflet" announced: "A plant Komsomol conference is being prepared. It will sum up the results of work on the verification of the execution of V. I. Lenin's instructions. It will be impossible for a hollow, empty phrase or self-satisfied complacency to get into the rules governing it. It will be a militant day of serious, self-critical discussion of the work of the entire plant Komsomol organization and of each Komsomol member individually." That was how the Lenin check was born during the first 5-year plans.

Today the entire Lenin Komsomol is being checked out. We are reporting on what we have done and are undergoing a test of our political maturity and the depth of our revolutionary aspirations.

Today the most heartfelt words, the most cherished thoughts and aspirations of Soviet young people are addressed to the great and wise communist party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Breznhev. We will never tire of repeating our paramount precept: the party's leadership is the inexhaustible life-creating source of the Komsomol's strength and enthusiasm and a reliable guarantee of all our victories and achievements. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

For Komsomol members and Soviet young people it is a great happiness always to march alongside the communists, to be the heirs and continuers of the cause of the revolutionary fighters and the first builders of a new life.

This year the Soviet people will celebrate the 65th anniversary of Great October, which opened a new era in the history of mankind. Raising the Russian proletariat to carry out the decisive storming of the old world, the great Lenin and the party of Bolsheviks he created had the most profound faith in the young people's creative powers and revolutionary enthusiasm.

How many harsh trials our people have withstood, and how many hard roads they have traveled! Komsomol members and Soviet young people have followed the party of communists confidently and valiantly--to storm the Reichstag and to storm the virgin lands, to storm space and to storm new frontiers of communist creation. In battles against our enemies, in the battles for communism, the youth of the land of the soviets was matured and tempered. In the single formation of their generation our Leninist Komsomol and the young people of the eighties are marching firmly alongside their communist fathers to greet the next century. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

We are well aware that the revolution is continuing. It lies in the vastness of our plans, the scope of our achievements and the Soviet people's selfless heroic struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The militant creative spirit of October is inextinguishable and it burns with a bright flame in the hearts of young Soviet men and women. The Komsomol members and young people of our country will bear aloft through life the banner of Lenin, the banner of October! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Long live the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Long live our great multinational motherland--the USSR! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Long live the bright future of all mankind--communism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause which does not die down for a long time. All rise. Toasts are proclaimed in honor of Lenin's party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo).

USA 'INSTITUTE'S KOKOSHIN ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

PM270953 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 4

["Abbreviated" version of speech delivered at 19 May session of 19th Komsomol Congress by Dr of Historical Sciences A. A. Kokoshin, chief of a department of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada, under the general heading "Debate on the Komsomol Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission Reports"]

[Text] At the 26th CPSU Congress, on behalf of our party and state, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev once again stated the Soviet Union's firm policy of peaceful coexistence, disarmament and mutually advantageous international cooperation. Some time has passed, and look what strong resistance the imperialist reactionaries' counterattack has encountered from peace-loving forces. An upsurge of unprecedented scale and depth is taking place in the antiwar, antimilitarist movement in West Europe. A similar movement is also growing daily in the United States. The increased threat of nuclear war has mobilized the masses to take strong action. Young people are joining increasingly vigorously in this action.

The present scope of the antiwar movement in capitalist countries once again shows convincingly how accurately in its analysis of international relations our party takes the real spirit of the times and the peoples' real needs into account. And this realistic analysis of the international situation serves us young social scientists as a supreme example of a scientific Marxist-Leninist approach to the most important specific phenomena of the present.

Soviet young people wholeheartedly approve the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy and its new peace initiatives. Recent news reports indicate that the profoundly thought-out and bold new peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the congress have elicited a very broad response from the world's people and from young people in very different countries! (applause)

The creation of approximate military equality and parity through the Soviet Union's efforts is an achievement of tremendous historic significance for all mankind.

Imperialist reactionaries and adventurers are challenging us, and we must do everything to destroy their illusions about the possibility of upsetting

the military equilibrium. The achievement of "victory in nuclear war," the waging of so-called "limited wars" with impunity, our "exhaustion" in the arms race--all this is doomed to failure.

Not only moral but also intellectual superiority is on the side of peace in the global confrontation which has developed between peace-loving forces and imperialist reaction. However, this superiority must be demonstrated with the profoundness of scientific reasoning and all the ardent conviction of fighters for Lenin's cause. Communists win political battles primarily because their world outlook, strategy and tactics are based on a profoundly scientific analysis of the situation.

Young scientists, too, must make their contribution to resolving the tasks set us by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and in B.N. Pastukhov's report.

My coevals and colleagues are today addressing foreign audiences increasingly actively. Sometimes this has to be done in a very hostile atmosphere, displaying vigilance and endurance. In the course of the struggle for the consciousness of the world's youth we impose our convictions on no one, but we actively uphold the lofty humanist ideals of developed socialism and struggle against false stereotypes of our society.

Allow me, comrade delegates, on behalf of the country's young scientists, to assure the dear Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee headed by that indefatigable fighter for peace Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the Lenin Komsomol that we will devote all our energy to strengthening the might of our motherland--the chief guarantor of tranquility and peace on earth! (applause).

CSO: 1800/696

YUGOSLAV DELEGATE ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

PM251455 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 6

["Abbreviated" version of speech delivered at 29 May session of 19th Komsomol Congress by Ivan Kozlovacki, secretary of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia conference presidency]

[Text] I would like to take the opportunity to once again express satisfaction at the level and extent of cooperation achieved by our two youth organizations in the spirit of the mutual relations existing between the SFRY and the Soviet Union and between the LCY and the CPSU. A special personal contribution to our relations, which were forged in the joint struggle against fascism, was made by comrades Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (applause).

This year, 1982, is characterized by great political activeness in our country; it is a year of congresses and conferences of all the sociopolitical organizations in the SFRY. The League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and the entire younger generation are preparing actively for their congress. All our work is aimed at deepening socialist self-management, the fraternity and unity of the nations and ethnic groups and all the gains of the national liberation war and the socialist revolution. The League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia is joining actively in the working class' struggle to resolve urgent questions relating to socioeconomic development and other tasks facing our society.

In recent years we have witnessed a very serious exacerbation of the international situation. Not only are existing hotbeds of crisis not abating, more and more new hotspots posing a great threat to world peace are emerging. And this situation undoubtedly has an impact on the international youth and student movement.

In effecting international cooperation the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia is constantly guided by the fundamental principles of the policy of nonalignment. Our youth organization cooperates with more than 450 national youth and student organizations in the world with the most diverse political and ideological views, actively implements the principles of the nonalignment policy and expresses all-round solidarity with the struggle of the world's people and young people for national independence, freedom, social progress and socialism.

In concluding my speech I would like to wholeheartedly thank you for your invitation to participate in your congress and to wish you great successes in the Komsomol's work to implement the program tasks whose fulfillment will confirm once again the Komsomol's tremendous contribution to the social development of your great socialist country and also to congratulate you on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. (applause).

CSO: 1800/696

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

PM271047 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 8

["Abbreviated" version of speech delivered at 20 May session of 19th Komsomol Congress by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth Central Committee, under the general heading: "Greetings From Foreign Guests"]

[Text] Our motherland's younger generation is sincerely gladdened by the splendid successes achieved by the Soviet Union's people under the CPSU's leadership in all spheres of life since the day of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and appraises highly the activity of Soviet youth in building a communist society in your country. I take the opportunity to convey to you wishes for great new successes in this activity on behalf of Romanian youth. (applause)

Under the RCP's leadership our country's working people are implementing the decisions of its 12th congress and carrying out a program to build a comprehensively developed socialist society and to advance Romania toward communism. Romanian young people, whose aspirations and desires are organically linked with the RCP's policy, are creatively applying the general natural laws of socialist building, taking our country's historical, social and national conditions into account, acting enthusiastically in all spheres and successfully fulfilling the role of an important social force in our country.

In the spirit of the active and consistent foreign policy of our party and state the Union of Communist Youth [UTC] brings to the fore the development of friendly relations and cooperation with the youth organizations of all the socialist in our country.

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In the spirit of the active and consistent foreign policy of our party and state the Union of Communist Youth [UTC] brings to the fore the development of friendly relations and cooperation with the youth organizations of all the socialist countries. We also maintain ties and express combat solidarity

with the youth of national liberation movements, with the youth organizations of developing and nonaligned countries and with communist, revolutionary, progressive and democratic youth organizations on the common platform of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace, security and independence and for the creation of a better and just world.

In the UTC's international activity special attention is devoted to developing cooperation and friendly relations with Soviet youth. The fruitful results of the meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have brought about the continuous deepening and activation of relations between the UTC and the Komsomol. I am very pleased to note the developing friendly relations between our organizations, the different forms of cooperation and the mutual interest in exchanging experience of the activities of our countrys' youth. Romania's UTC will continue to develop friendly ties with the Komsomol in the spirit of peace and on the basis of the fruitful friendly relations between our parties, countries and peoples. (applause).

CSO: 1800/696

'PRAVDA' NOTES IDEOLOGICAL VALUE OF ELECTION 'CAMPAIGN'

PM191435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Taking the Party's Word to the Voters"]

[Excerpt] Soviet people are preparing in an atmosphere of labor and political activeness for the elections to local Soviets and people's courts which are to be held on 20 June in all the union republics. Electoral okrugs and sectors have been formed and election commissions created. Leading workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia are being nominated as candidate deputies. They will soon begin to hold meetings with the voters. The measures associated with the elections are taking place on the basis of the schedules laid down and in strict accordance with the requirements of the USSR constitution, the constitutions of union and autonomous republics and election law.

In stepping up the election preparations, ideological workers strive to propagandize vividly and in a well-argued way the historical advantages of socialism and the 26th CPSU Congress' course of further developing the economy, science and culture, increasing the people's well-being, developing socialist democracy and strengthening legality and law and order. It is important to illustrate all this with concrete facts taken from life. In a number of places they are holding excursions to the 5-year plan's new construction projects, and colorful display stands have been prepared relating the successes of working people in the city and countryside in the period between elections.

In the party's organizational and ideological education work increasing significance is attached to developing a high political culture in Soviet people. The election campaign creates good opportunities for this. But it is by no means only a matter of explaining the provisions of the USSR constitution and citizens' rights, freedoms and duties. It is necessary to strive for respect for the constitution and state laws to become the norm in every person's behavior.

At the same time it is necessary to reveal the nature of social and national oppression in the world of capital and to resolutely expose the falsity and hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy. It is our duty to counterpose to the class enemy's subversive political and ideological activity on the part

of every Soviet person profound convictions, political consciousness and vigilance and readiness to defend the motherland and the revolutionary gains of socialism.

It is important to display concern for the effectiveness of mass political measures. Here the most important thing is not the quantity of such measures, but their content and practicality, how convincing the arguments are and how confidential the tone is in addressing an audience, how closely the questions raised are connected with the practice of communist building and Soviet people's aspirations. Where people forget this and tolerate formalism, success is not achieved. No instance of an inattentive, formal attitude to people can be allowed to escape a principled assessment.

The election campaign's success depends on the selection and placing of ideological cadres. Party organizations which devote priority attention to this question are acting correctly. Thus agitation collectives in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Sverdlovsk and many other cities are being reinforced with communists, production frontrunners, leaders of enterprises and institutions and workers in science and culture who have the necessary theoretical training and experience of mass agitation work among the voters. Seminars are being organized for secretaries of party committees and party bureaus, leaders of agitation collectives and chiefs of agitation centers. Agitation workers have made their way to the remotest regions of our country. Their attention has not bypassed the shepherds of Turkmenia, the fishermen fishing in the ocean, the sheep farmers of Yakutia--in a word, all Soviet people, wherever they work.

Young voters who will be voting for the first time require special concern. For instance, Petukhovskiy party raykom in Kurganskaya oblast, having decided to organize a meeting with young voters, asked them a preliminary question: How do they see their native city's future? They received about 150 letters in reply. Their value lies in practical proposals, in the young people's deep commitment and in their desire to see their city still more beautiful and well-appointed. The young men and women had a sense of involvement in state affairs and saw once again that their voices, their opinion would be heard and taken into account. The practice of creating young voters' corners where meetings are held with deputies and party, war and labor veterans also merits dissemination.

The election campaign is vivid evidence of the profoundly democratic nature of our socialist society and the Leninist party's unbreakable ties with the masses. And it is necessary to do everything possible to ensure that the election campaign, as always, takes place in a well-organized way and to a high political standard and helps increase the working people's creative activeness.

CSO: 1800/667

U.S. 'PROOF' OF CW IN INDOCHINA TURNS OUT TO BE PENICILLIN

PM251217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "Ten Drops in a Glass of Water"]

[Text] "I hope you will find the time to read this document. I hope you will persuade your voters to do the same," U.S. State Department spokesman Richard Burt exhorted in March when presenting members of Congress with the government report "Chemical Warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan."

Those who found time to read this bulky report saw that it was packed with fantastic anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese fables but contained no factual evidence. The authors of the work themselves lamented the extremely great difficulties of obtaining "examples" to attest to the use of chemical weapons by the "Reds." Burt himself lamented that a "persistent reluctance" to accept Washington's stories as true is being displayed in the United States and abroad. He practically admitted that the enigmatic twig and leaf which was much publicized by the State Department last fall causes many Americans to sneer.

The March falsification convinced nobody but the most naive simpletons. Then a signal was sent from the banks of the Potomac to American embassies with a categorical demand at any cost to procure "material evidence."

Fred (Zabitotski), instructor of special purpose punitive troops in Thailand, set his green beret at a jaunty angle and set off on his quest with a pure American businesslike approach. He did not seek far....Soon Fred appeared at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok and solemnly placed on the table some ampoules containing a transparent liquid. Here it is, the material evidence! The diplomats and intelligence workers rejoiced. The precious cargo was carefully packed and dispatched urgently across the ocean with diplomatic couriers.

In a Washington laboratory they spent a long time brewing up the contents of the ampoules. Experts in gas masks and protective suits cautiously analyzed the terrifying liquid. Alas, they were quite unable to detect any type of chemical warfare agent. The telephone kept ringing. Their bosses were losing patience; when would the sensational results of the analysis finally arrive?

And the sensation broke. With supreme amazement, the experts discovered penicillin in the ampoules. Ordinary penicillin. From a pharmacy.

They wanted to stamp the experts' conclusion "top secret." But some State Department official blabbed to reporters, and the whole curious story was published in NEWSDAY. The disheartened State Department leadership is raging at the U.S. ambassador in Thailand: Why did you palm us off with pharmaceutical products? The ambassador nods toward the swindler Fred (Zabitotski), who played a dirty trick on the bosses.

It is high time to recommend to the experts and their chiefs a liquid which is indeed of Russian origin: An infusion of mint and haws. It will not be much use as material evidence for the falsifiers, but it will be very useful for calming their agitated nerves. Ten drops in a glass of water.

CSO: 1807/102

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT PUBLISHED

PM021431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 82 pp 1, 4

["Soviet-Austrian Communique"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 25 through 29 May 1982. The Austrian head of state and the persons accompanying him visited Tashkent, Samarkand and Kiev as well as Moscow.

Meetings and conversations were held during the visit between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Dr R. Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria.

The following took part in the talks:

On the Soviet side--A.I. Blatov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; M.T. Yefremov, USSR ambassador to Austria; and A.P. Bondarenko, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry section;

On the Austrian side--Dr W. Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs; Dr J. Staribacher, federal minister of commerce, trade and industry; Dr (V. Lobyl), office director in the president's chancellery; Dr H. Kiedermann, Austrian ambassador to the USSR; and Ambassador Dr (F. Bauer), political director in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Questions of bilateral relations and prospects for their further development and also topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed during the conversations. The conversations were held in the businesslike, friendly atmosphere characteristic of the relations between the USSR and Austria.

L.I. Brezhnev and R. Kirchschlaeger noted that the personal contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Austria have a fruitful impact

on the development of the cooperation between the two countries in various spheres and help to deepen the mutual understanding and strengthen the trust between the USSR and the Republic of Austria.

The sides again emphasized the enduring importance of the state treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria. This treaty, the status of permanent neutrality enshrined in the constitution, and also Austria's joining of the United Nations opened up before the country extensive opportunities to play a positive role in the world. The policy pursued on this basis and Austria's commitment to the ideas of detente made a substantial contribution to the maintenance of stability in Europe.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the onward development of Soviet-Austrian relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. Even in the more complex international situation, these relations retain a stable character and reaffirm in practice the importance and usefulness of cooperation between states with different social systems.

Both sides voiced a positive assessment of the attained level of economic ties, which are developing steadily on the basis of the long-term agreement on trade and payments in 1976-1985 and the long-term program for the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation in 1981-1990. The great importance of the accords on participation by the (Fest-Alpine) concern in the construction of a metallurgical plant in the USSR and also by Austrian firms in the construction of the "Yamal-western border of the USSR" gas pipeline was noted in this connection.

The sides stressed their determination, while displaying a solicitous attitude toward what has been achieved, to continue to step up the pace of economic cooperation, to improve its effectiveness and to practice more widely new forms of economic ties. They will also promote the development of mutually advantageous trade on a more balanced basis. The practical resolution of these tasks is to be the focus of attention for the Soviet-Austrian Joint Commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

In the interests of strengthening relations of good-neighborliness, the sides advocate further developing the contacts and ties between parliaments, ministries and departments, trade unions and youth, women's and other organizations. They also advocated expanding exchanges on both a collective and an individual basis in the spheres of science, culture, sport and tourism.

In their examination of international problems, L.I. Brezhnev and R. Kirchsclaeger were unanimous that the preservation and consolidation of peace is the cardinal task toward whose resolution the efforts of all states must be directed. The sides expressed serious concern at the growth of international tension and the emergence of new hotbeds of crisis in the world. Under these conditions they advocate a resolute turn toward a policy of detente and constructive cooperation between states.

A vital need of our time is to end the arms race and to eliminate existing hotbeds of crisis. The sides advocated the immediate taking of measures for disarmament in the spheres of both nuclear and other armaments in such a way as to achieve the lowest possible level of armaments while maintaining the military balance. They pointed to the great importance of achieving positive results at the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, and also at the upcoming talks on the limitation of strategic arms.

The sides reaffirmed that the implementation of general and complete disarmament embracing both nuclear and conventional types of armaments remains the ultimate goal of the USSR and Austria.

L.I. Brezhnev drew the attention of Austria's president to the Soviet Union's recent proposals and initiatives, which, he emphasized, are dictated by the desire to strengthen international security and defend peace on earth.

The president of the Republic of Austria greeted with satisfaction the Soviet Union's readiness to seek ways leading to the consolidation of world peace. In this connection he also welcomed the USSR's readiness for a constructive dialogue with the United States at summit level.

The Soviet Union and Austria express the hope that the upcoming second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament will lend fresh impetus to efforts to limit the arms race. They will vigorously promote the success of its work.

During an exchange of opinions on the situation in Europe the sides stressed the great importance of preserving and deepening detente, which must also embrace the military sphere. In this connection they reaffirmed their determination to promote in every possible way the continuation of the process initiated by the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, and to implement consistently and in full all the principles and provisions on the final act adopted in Helsinki.

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Austria advocated the adoption at the Madrid meeting of generally acceptable material decisions on all sections of the final act. They advocate that agreement on convening a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe be reached in Madrid. The draft final document submitted by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries represents a suitable basis for the positive conclusion of the meeting in Madrid.

Noting the importance of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe, the sides expressed the hope that progress and specific results would be achieved at them.

Expressing serious concern at the increasing tension in the Near East, the Soviet Union and Austria stressed the need for the speediest all-embracing and just settlement in the region. Integral elements of such a settlement

are the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights, including the right to form their own state, and also the safeguarding of the right to security and sovereignty of all the states of the region, Israel included. Such a settlement can be achieved only if all the interested sides, the PLO included, take part.

In discussing the situation in other parts of the world the sides expressed the unanimous opinion that any disputed issues must be resolved by peaceful means alone. They consistently advocate strict observance of the principle of the nonuse of force in international relations.

The Soviet Union and Austria stressed the important role of the United Nations as an instrument for the maintenance of peace and international security and also for the development of peaceful cooperation among all states and proclaimed their intention to do all in their power to ensure the effective functioning and further strengthening of the United Nations on the basis of strict and unswerving observance of its charter.

L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Dr R. Kirchsclaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, expressed satisfaction with the exchange of opinions that was held and stated that it had been useful for the further successful development of relations between the USSR and Austria in the interests of peace and cooperation in Europe.

Dr R. Kirchsclaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, invited L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to pay an official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The dates of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

CSO: 1807/102

SOVIET NEWSPAPER FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION DESCRIBED

PM141425 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 May 82 p 3

[Reportage by A. Gusev, scientific editor of the Journal Radio, under the rubric "Today is Radio Day, the Holiday of the Workers in All Communications Sectors": "Newspaper Transmitted Through Space"]

[Text] Radio communications, radio broadcasting, television--these words have become part of our lives. Radio has become a customary prefix to the names of a number of sciences. Radar [radiolokatsiya], radioastronomy, radiophysics, radiometry and many more radio sciences have won the rights of "full representatives" of radioelectronics. All the same, every time you come across the ubiquitous radioelectronics, you cannot help wondering at its rapid development. It has, so to speak, firmly seized a bridgehead and is extending it--it is mounting a successful attack on all sectors of science and technology.

Take publishing, for instance. Until quite recently people living in remote cities in the country received the central newspapers the following day at best. Now they can read them at the same time as muscovites. Radioelectronics takes the credit for this. A system of transmitting newspaper pages by phototelegraphy has been created and is operating successfully. The matrices from which the newspapers are printed are being shipped by electromagnetic waves instead of aircraft.

A print of the newspaper page is placed in the phototelegraphic apparatus. And its special analyzing device analyzes what it sees and converts it into electric signals, gradually, one narrow strip after another, like a combine in the fields at harvest time. If there is a light section in the strip, one signal is given, and if it is dark, another. These signals pass along land and space communications lines, undergoing various transformations en route, to the local printing houses, where there is another phototelegraphic apparatus, the receiver.

Here everything goes strictly according to schedule and without interruptions--the printers and communications workers work harmoniously. And that is understandable: for the time taken to transmit a newspaper, short though it is (one page takes about 2 minutes), it is necessary to interrupt communication on 60 telephone channels.

The reverse task is resolved at the point of reception: the signals received are translated into visible form. By exposing the film to electric light in sections in the phototelegraphic apparatus it is possible to reconstruct the transmitted pages. They then develop the film, make prints from it, prepare the matrices and start printing the newspaper without delay. In the morning it reaches the reader.

Thus newspapers cross hundreds and thousands of kilometers in a matter of minutes, thanks to radioelectronics. Sixteen central newspapers, including SELSKAYA ZHIZN, are sent in this way to Khabarovsk, Irkutsk, Tbilisi and other centers--in all, to more than 40 major cities in the country. In the current 5-year plan the delivery of newspapers through space will be extended. This will be made possible by the new Moskva satellite communications system with its compact ground equipment.

Satellite communications systems are a young, rapidly developing sector. Thanks to this sector 15 years ago the inhabitants of a number of cities in Siberia and the Far East were for the first time able to see live television coverage of the Red Square parade by way of a space linkup through the Orbita system.

Now three space communications systems are operating in our country--Orbita has been joined by Ekran and Moskva. It is through them that the main task in the sphere of television development is being implemented in the 11th 5-year plan--the transmission of the first and second all-union programs to five broadcasting time zones at convenient times for television viewers. They have already made it possible to extend the television coverage zone and reach 86.5 percent of our country's population.

Together with professional communications workers, the holiday is being marked by the many thousands of radio enthusiasts, or, as they are still called, the experts of the "people's laboratory." The range of their creativity is very great--from the simplest radioelectronic toys and receivers to space relay stations.

Yes, it was by the hands of radio amateurs in the USSR Dosaaf space technology laboratory that the Radio-3 to Radio-8 satellites, put in orbit late last year, were created. Hundreds of radio amateurs--shortwave and ultrashortwave--communicate successfully through them.

The amateur radio designers also make a great contribution to our national economy. They respond with concrete deeds--the creation of new instruments, devices and adaptations--to the party and government appeal for new ways of improving production efficiency and quality and ways of reducing the expenditure of electricity, materials and labor.

CSO: 1800/667

KOMSOMOL DELEGATES ADDRESS 19TH CONGRESS

PM031543 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on 20-23 May carries abridged accounts of the speeches delivered by delegates to the 19th Komsomol Congress. There follow extracts from speeches dealing with international and domestic issues of current interest.

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 1982, p 2.

USSR Honored master of sport A. Ye. Karpov, three times world chess champion and chairman of the board of the Soviet Peace Fund:

"In their endeavors to squash the wave of the antiwar demonstrations in the West, imperialism's propaganda centers are doing their utmost to spread the myth of the supposedly passive attitude of our youth toward the struggle for peace. This is a lie. Loyalty to the Leninist policy of peace is embodied in concrete. Loyalty to the Leninist policy of peace is embodied in concrete deeds. Deeds such as, for example, the hundreds of thousands of protest messages sent to NATO's Brussel headquarters. As chairman of the board of the Soviet Peace Fund I know well the practical contribution of our youth to the common struggle against the threat of war.

"People in our country are educated from childhood in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. The activity of the Soviet Peace Fund is founded of the same high moral principles. Trains, ships and aircraft depart from various countries, carrying baby food, children's clothes and equipment for infirmaries, hospitals and kindergartens. The proposal made in the Komsomol Central Committee report to hold an all-union peace march of our youth merits special attention. The Soviet Peace Fund board will give all possible support to this important humanistic action. (applause)"

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 4.

A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

"We must express tremendous gratitude to our Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who spent the war from its first day in the most dangerous places and the most difficult positions. He well knows from the example of his own life what tremendous harm in every sense war does to mankind, and he puts all his energy into ensuring that you and all people on earth can live under conditions of peace. (tumultuous applause)

"You are now living under totally different conditions from those we lived under at your age. The first task posed by Great October--to deliver the people from poverty and forced labor--has been resolved successfully. And you are as accustomed to this as to the successes of cosmonautics. A very great deal now depends on how you understand and fulfill the party's slogan 'Do everything for the working people's well-being and for the harmonious development of everyone's personality.'

"It is sometimes thought that this slogan chiefly defines the material aspect. And yet it is far broader! And you will impoverish yourselves if you interpret this slogan only in the material sense. You must not slide into Philistinism. The development of your spiritual and creative potential and knowledge, participation in technical creativity, profound knowledge of literature and art--this is what will enrich your lives far more than any superfashionable clothes or furniture, any motorcycle or car!

"Do not deprive yourselves of the tremendous spiritual wealth of culture, science and art which has not been opened up before you through the labors of the older generation. Everything depends on you. If you think about this and direct all your energy toward assimilating the great spiritual heritage created by older generations and make your creative contribution to developing our great motherland and our people, then your lives will be happy and full, and I would like to wish you all just such a life! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)"

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 5

A.M. Stepanova, senior salesperson at Tomsk's Central Department Store:

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said of young people in the trade and services sphere that the majority of them are good, honest workers. At the same time he pointed out that 'in many places both our stores and our consumer service enterprises are still not working as we would like.' The resolution of this problem must be the most important, chief task for us Komsomol members and young people working in trade. Questions of the professional honor and dignity of the Soviet salesperson must be sharply examined and principles upheld at our Komsomol meetings. We must resolutely combat those who use their profession for mercenary motives and who live according to the principle 'You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.' We must speak loudly about violations, at the tops of our voices! (applause)

"We can influence the quality of consumer goods. One of the forms of this influence is the competition among integral process teams of excellent quality. It is our direct duty to develop it more widely.

"Mainly young people live in the Siberian oilmen's cities. Last year approximately 1,000 babies were born in the city of Strazhevoy, for example. This gladdens us; the family of Siberians is being replenished. But the young families living here without their parents have a pretty tough time. Despite the fact that the construction plans for children's establishments are being overfulfilled, many young mothers are forced to stay home because of

the shortage of creches, and the city services sphere is understaffed to the tune of more than 300 people. In our opinion, the norms from which the planners proceed when constructing kindergartens and schools and the funds for children's commodities and cultural and domestic goods must correspond to the rapid growth of young cities and the high birth rate in them, and must be higher than in established cities. We hope that the planning organs will head this suggestion. (applause)

"Another issue. We sometimes encounter in the streets of our cities garishly and provocatively dressed boys and girls who are convinced that they are keeping in step with the times. It is simply painful to see such self-deception. We still are not really tackling the job of fostering in youth the need to dress with taste. Our industry has neither enterprises nor lines specializing in the production of young people's clothes. Nor are there young fashion stores. Indeed, why not open 'goods for youth' stores alongside firm enterprises for the sale of goods for children, as KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA proposed recently.

"The time has come for the ministries of light industry and trade, specially, to tackle this question. The Komsomol Central Committee must also determine the organizational forms of Komsomol's participation in resolving it."

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 7

G.N. Seleznev, chief editor of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA:

"Active penetration of life, struggle against shortcomings, broad ties with the masses, the mobilizing, 'commissar' principle of the printed word--the youth press learns this from its senior comrades and primarily from Lenin's PRAVDA, whose 70th anniversary we solemnly celebrated recently.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's ties with the Komsomol committees are strengthening; large-scale joint measures have been conducted with a whole number of union republic Komsomol central committees, Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms and their youth newspapers. At the same time we must admit self-critically that we, too, are partly to blame for the unresolved problems mentioned by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and in the Komsomol Central Committee report.

"There is nothing more important for us than concern for the ideological and moral tempering and the spiritual shaping of youth. It is particularly important to remember this today, when imperialism's propaganda machine is making desperate, refined attempts to erode the ideological, moral and, in the final analysis, class positions of Soviet youth. We must not ignore this. It is dangerous not to struggle against it.

"The spiritual life of Soviet youth is imbued with civic spirit. It is not a withdrawal into oneself, as is happening increasingly frequently in the West, it is not away from the world but, on the contrary, into the world, into reality, into social activeness that its ardor is directed.

"Here is a characteristic example. At the end of last year the Komsomol members of Barnaul machine tool-building plant and 'Rostselmash' suggested publishing in the newspaper a protest postcard to be cut out and sent to the leaders of the aggressive NATO bloc, who are planning to deploy new missiles with nuclear warheads in West Europe. Six months have passed. And today the operations staff operating inside KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reports to the congress that 8,197,000 signatures have been appended to the protest messages sent to NATO's Brussels headquarters. (applause)

UZBEK UNION OF TEACHERS CONVENES WITH CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 May carries on page 1 a 1,200-word report of the Uzbek Teachers' Union Congress held in Tashkent on 17 May. Two thousand teachers and representatives from workers' collectives and party and Komsomol organizations as well as delegates from the other union republics gathered for the congress. The congress was opened by USSR Supreme Soviet delegate and teacher, M.S. Samatova. S. Sh. Shermukhamedov, minister of education, spoke at the congress concerning the successes and progress of Uzbek education during the years since the formation of the USSR, and in particular during the last couple of years. He predicted the successful completion of the project to turn every type of school over to the cost-free utilization of textbooks by 1983-84.

M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, appeared at the congress as did ministers and deputy ministers of education from the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan and Georgia. Candidate member of the USSR CP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov, and other members of the Buro were present and A. A. Abakumov, responsible official of the USSR CP CC; M.I. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; and T.P. Yanushkovskaya, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union for Workers of Education, Higher Schools and Scientific Institutions, also participated in the proceedings.

RASHIDOV SPEECH AT MONUMENT DEDICATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 27 May publishes on page 1 a 2,000-word speech by candidate member of the USSR CP CC Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov, at the occasion of the opening of the monument "Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR" in Tashkent. He spoke about friendship and brotherhood--"the source of our historical victory in all fields of economic and cultural construction, in the struggle for peace and social progress." Much of the speech was devoted to the Uzbek soldiers who distinguished themselves in World War II and to those people who took in homeless orphans despite their nationality.

Rashidov emphasized that the monument demonstrated the open-hearted and maternal nature of the Uzbek people towards their fellow Soviets and toward their international friends, as evidenced by the international film festival being held in Tashkent at that time.

"The monument of friendship will always symbolize the verity of the brotherhood of peoples and the immortal work of the great Lenin."

RASHIDOV GREETES INDIAN MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 May 82 p 1 carries a 400 word report of the reception by Candidate Member of the USSR CP CC Politburo and First Secretary of the Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov, of Vasant Puroshottam Sathe, Indian minister of Information and Broadcasting. Rashidov spoke to Sathe of the "dynamic development of the Uzbek economy and culture," the ideas which came out of Brezhnev's historic visit to Tashkent, the importance of Brezhnev's peace initiative and of the feelings of friendship and closeness the people of Uzbekistan feel for the people of India.

The Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, F. T. Yermash, and the Indian Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Suresh Matkhur, also participated in the discussions.

KAZAKH LEADERSHIP AT MAY DAY PARADE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 82 carries on page 1 a 2,000 word report on Kazakhstan's May Day Parade. The following Kazakh leaders attended: member of the CP CC Politbureau and Kazakh CC first secretary D. A. Kunayev; Kazakh CC bureau members K. M. Aukhadiyev, B. A. Ashimov, Ye. F. Bashmakov, V. A. Grebenyuk, S. N. Imashev, K. K. Kazybayev, Z. K. Kamalidenov, O. S. Miroshkhin, N. A. Nazarbayev, Yu. N. Trofimov, D. T. Yazov, Kazakh CC bureau candidate member S. S. Dzhiyenbayev; Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman A. P. Plotnikov; Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen E. X. Gukasov, Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov, E. S. Karbovskiy, K. D. Kobzhasarov, T. G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov; War Council member and political director of SAVO [Red Banner Central Asian Military District] Lt Gen V. F. Arapov; LKSM [Komsomol] Central Committee first secretary S. A. Abdrakhmanov; Alma-Ata oblispolkom chairman V. P. Belyakov; Alma-Ata gorkom first secretary A. K. Zhakupov; and Alma-Ata gorispolkom chairman A. D. Koychumanov.

CSO: 1830/363

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SOVIET COMMITTEE--On 31 May at the Soviet Committee for Support of the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea a meeting was held between Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the committee's Aktiv. [Text] [PM041517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 82 p 4]

OBITUARY OF FORMER CHAIRMAN--Hero of Socialist Labor Moteyus Yuozovich Shumauskas, CPSU member since 1924, personal pensioner of union jurisdiction and former chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died 28 May 1982 in his 77th year after a serious and long illness. M.Yu Shumauskas was born into a worker's family in the city of Kaunas in 1905. [Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ya. Pelshe, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, M.P. Georgadze, V.P. Ruben, A.P. Shitikov, P.P. Grishkyavichus, A.S. Barkauskas, R.I. Songayla, N.K. Dybenko, V.S. Astrauskas, A.B. Barauskas, A.K. Brazauskas, K.K. Kayris, V.V. Sakalauskas, A.A. Ferensas, L.K. Shepetis, F.Yu. Belyauskas, I.I. Vildzhyunas, G.O. Zimanas, K.F. Lyaudis. [Excerpts] [PM041409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 82 p 3]

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